The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

False Rumors About Accumulation of Troops Near Washington.

Only Fifteen Hundred Men in the Department.

Internal Revenue Receipts for the Year, $141,000,000.

No Appointment to the New-York Naval Office.

The Brooklyn Whisky Frauds Under Investigation.

Success of the National Horse Fair—Gen. Grant and Gen. Logan Present.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President received a few visitors to-day, but declined to see any one to-night, as he is devoting his time to the preparation of his forthcoming message.

THE TROOPS ABOUT WASHINGTON.

It has been quite frequently stated of late, and is to-day positively reiterated in the Washington correspondence of a New-York journal, that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 troops in the forts around Washington and Baltimore, and much speculation is indulged in as to the meaning of the presence of so large a force in this vicinity. The facts are that the entire number of troops in the Department of Washington—which includes the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Virginia combined—is less than 1500, alltold. Certainly nobody need be alarmed at this force.

THE BROOKLYN WHISKY FRAUDS.

Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT, Internal Revenue Collector of the Third New-York (Brooklyn) District, has been here to-day on business connected with the recent whisky frauds discovered in his district. The facts as revealed at the Department show an extensive ramification of villainy, but owing to a premature disclosure it is doubtful if all the guilty parties receive the punishment they deserve. Gen. PRATT was assured to-day, believe, that the order of the Department directing Collector WOOD to make seizures in his District was not because of any lack of confidence in him. The trouble seems to be chiefly with Gen. PRATT's subordinate, TAPPAN, who is a legacy left by Mr. BOWEN, the former Collector.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

A strong effort is being made to induce the President to appoint as Naval Officer of New-York an officer of the volunteer service, one who is a good type of the class who have seen actual service and made a good record in the field, and, as we have before stated, it is conceded that such a one will receive the appointment. Among those named and urged by their friends are Gens. C. K. GRAHAM, GORDAN GRANGER and SLOCUM.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres has sent to our Government a copy of the law of the Argentine Republic, authorizing the National Executive to emit Treasury bills to the amount of $4,000,000, with interest at three-fourths per cent. a month. For the payment and amortization of the interest an additional impost of five per cent. is put on all imports, excepting such articles as are comprised in article three of the present Custom-house law, and two per cent. on all exports. The Treasury bills are to be received in payment at all Custom-houses in the Republic.

THE CROPS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

Our Consul at Odessa writes under date of Sept. 15: The harvest is now nearly ended, and is considered plentiful, in fact bountiful—the best as to quality and quantity for many years. The new wheat is rapidly pouring into Odessa, and finds a ready sale at high prices for immediate shipment abroad. The price of wheat in American coin would be about $1 to $1 20.

Under date of Oct. 6 he writes: "There is great joy in all the land, both among producers and dealers, on account of the crops, which proved unusually good. The prices are unusually high, and the foreign demand unusually active."

NAVAL.

Capt. DANIEL AMEN and Commander K. RANDOLPH BREESE have been ordered to duty as members of the Examining Board at Hartford, Conn. Commodore WALTER W. QUEEN has been detached from ordnance duty at Reading, Penn., and also ordered to duty on the Examining Board.

ADVICES FROM THE UTE INDIANS.

Superintendent MARTIN, under date of 30th ult., advises the Commission of Indian Affairs that he has just returned from distributing Government goods to the Capote and Wamanche Utes. He found the Indians peaceable and well disposed, and greatly gratified with their presents. They express their intention to keep the agreement made with the Superintendent a month before; and FALIAN, the Capote Chief, the killing of whose brother caused the previous difficulty, now expresses himself as fully satisfied. The Superintendent also mentions the fact that KENEATCHA, the Ute chief, whose movements caused much apprehension lately, had surrendered to the United States authorities, and returned to the Agency in the Northeast. Agent HENDERSON had been sent to that part to take charge of the Indians until the proper agent shall arrive.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The line of route of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, having been changed from the Republican Fork to the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River, the Commissioner has instructed the Register and Receiver at Junction City, Kansas, to restore some 1,600,000 acres of land to settlement and entry under the preëmption and homestead laws, and the Register and Receiver at Brownsville, Nebraska, to restore about 1,500,000 acres. The restoration does not make the lands subject to sale at private entry, but only renders them accessable to actual settlers.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed DANIEL R. SHAFER, of Maryland, principal clerk of public lands in the General Land Office, and JAMES G. HACKETT, Deputy Postmaster at Frankfort, Ky.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The stationery contract of the Internal Revenue Bureau is not yet awarded. The bids have been scheduled, and were to-day sent to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision.

THE DIRECT TAX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The final accounts of the commission appointed to collect the United States direct tax in the State of North Carolina have been submitted to the Treasury Department. Over $400,000 have been collected at a small expense to the Government. The resignations of the Commissioners, Messrs. JOHN R. FRENCH, H. POTTER, Jr., and E. H. SEARS, have been accepted, to take effect Dec. 1, by which time it is expected that most, if not all, the commissions for collecting the direct tax will be closed.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to date for the present month are $15,884,548, and for the month are likely to reach about $21,000,000, which is a material falling off from the same month last year. The receipts of the present fiscal year to date are, in round numbers, $141,000,000. Commissioner ROLLINS is now exclusively engaged on his annual report, and one feature will be a comparative showing of the workings of the new law, as contrasted with the law of last year.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

The National Horse Fair here, so far as attendance and interest are concerned, is a decided success. Dexter, the king of trotters, carried off everything in the contests for speed yesterday. On Saturday he is matched to trot against the Pittsburgh pacer, *Megoosler*, and the Philadelphia pacing mare, *Polly Ann*, for a purse of $2,000. This will be the great contest of the week, and it is expected to try *Dexter's* best mettle, as *Megoosler* beat him less than a year ago in a similar contest.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois; Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey; Gen. RODMAN, United States Army; HOMER FRANKLIN and R. B. CATHERWOOD, of New-York, and Professor J. D. B. DE BOW, of Tennessee.

PERSONAL.

Gen. NICHOLS, Chief of Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, left here this evening *en route* for headquarters at St. Louis.

THE PHILADELPHIA SURVEYOR.

The indications are now that JOSEPH SEVERNS, Esq., will be appointed Surveyor at the Port of Philadelphia.

DRAFTS ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is making heavy drafts upon the National Banks for the purpose of redeeming accruing debts of the Government. As much as nineteen millions were thus drawn from the banks in one day.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has thus far issued about fifty thousand dollars of specimen fractional currency to supply the demand of private individuals for albums, &c. None of this class of currency is returned; and it is not expected that it will ever be returned for redemption. And it therefore amounts simply to a gratuity to the Government of the amount issued by the United States Treasurer. There are several millions of the old fractional currency yet unredeemed, and it is believed that much of this has already been worn out, and that but little of the remainder outstanding will ever be presented for redemption.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

There is some complaint made by Congressmen and others having business with the State Department that the building selected for that Department is situated so far out of the range of the other Departments and away from the business thoroughfares. The only interest that seems to have been subserved in the selection is that of the Street Railroad Company, whose income will be considerably increased.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials—A Special Commission Appointed—Thirty-two Awaiting Trial.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A special commission, under which the remainder of the Fenian prisoners are to be tried, has been received by the authorities here and it is expected the Sheriff will forthwith receive precept to summon the necessary Jury. There are 39 Fenians altogether remaining in all, 7 of whom have been sentenced, leaving 32 yet awaiting trial, which will take place immediately on the close of the present term, commencing probably the 3d proximo.

Destruction of Deer by American Hunters—Hon. D'Arcy McGee's Official Mission.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Deer in large numbers are being killed back in the forest by American hunters, and sent to the New-York market. The papers are urging that means be adopted to stop such work.

It is reported that a difficulty has arisen in regard to Hon. D'ARCY MCGEE's going officially to England and France, in consequence of some indiscreet utterances lately made by him.

The American Consul Directed to Appeal for a New Trial of the Condemned Fenians—Heavy Seizures of Liquors—Army and Navy Items.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Ten suspicious looking charactors were arrested to-day under the *Habeas Corpus* Act. They could give no satisfactory account of themselves, and and were placed in the old county jail by the Sheriff.

The United States Government has instructed Hon. D. THURSTON, American Consul, to appeal for a new trial for the prisoners condemned, and it is the intention of Mr. MCKENZIE to make the appeal for a new trial before the Queen's Bench at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A company of the Royal Canadian Rifles is expected to pass through this city to-morrow from Kingston, *en route* for Fort Erie. They will be armed with the Snider-Enfield rifle.

The Custom-house officers at Buffalo have seized, during the week, a large quantity of sherry wine and other liquors, shipped by way of Fort Erie, for non-payment of the duties. A firm in New-York offered $10,000, while another in Buffalo offers $7,000 to compromise the matter. The Consul at Fort Erie is censured for allowing goods to be shipped to the United States without invoices signed by him.

The Sheriff has been requested by the American Consul to supply the condemned prisoners with one substantial meal each day, the expense to be defrayed by the Consul.

The whole number of British regulars on duty in Canada up to November 1 is 13,000.

The findings of the Court Martial in the case of Maj. DENNIS has not yet been made public, although the Court adjourned three weeks since. It is expected, however, that he will be cashiered for cowardice while in front of the enemy at Ridgeway.

The gunboat *Heron* returned from Niagara to-day, and reports all quiet. She immediately goes into Winter quarters in this city. Her guns and crew are to be sent to do duty on the frontier.

MARYLAND.

Opening of the Railroad Bridge at Havre de Grace.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A locomotive engine passed over the new railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, yesterday. The road will be formally opened for travel on Monday, lessening the time between Philadelphia and Baltimore thirty minutes.

KENTUCKY.

Lynch Law in Marion County—Three Men Hung.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A band of regulators has been organized in Marion County. Three men have already been hung and others in the county jail will probably share the same fate. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday night to take certain prisoners from the Lebanon (Kentucky) Jail and hang them.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seizure of a Mexican Brig.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A later account respecting the seizure of the Mexican brig *Basco*, says D'ARTOIS acted under orders from Gen. RAMON CORONA, attested by Consul GODAY of this city. These orders directed D'ARTOIS to proceed to the Pacific Ocean and seize any vessel belonging to France or Mexican traitors, together with all goods belonging to enemies of the Republic, and to use sufficient force to carry out his instructions. As CORONA receives power from JUAREZ, the stories of illegal conduct in making the seizure fall to the ground.

Receipts and Exports of Cotton at Southern Ports.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, the opening of the cotton year, amount to 330,000 bales, against 450,000 bales during the same period in 1865, showing a decrease in less than ten months of 120,000 bales. The exports from this port and New-Orleans during the week were 13,000 bales, chiefly to Great Britain.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad—Several Passengers Injured.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Cincinnati express train, bound eastward, met with an accident about 3:30 o'clock this morning, four miles east of Lyons, caused by a broken rail, threw off six of the seven passenger cars, and overturned some of them. No one was seriously injured. Twelve or fifteen passengers were more or less injured—Conductor DEIZE was the most injured.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax and the Ville de Paris at this Port.

Speech of Earl Derby at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

His Views on the Relations Between the United States and England.

Origin of the Trouble Between France and Corea.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at Halifax at 9 A. M. yesterday. She brought 18 Halifax and 74 Boston passengers.

The French steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Brest Nov. 11, arrived at this City yesterday.

ENGLAND.

Banquet by the Lord Mayor of London—Speech of Lord Derby.

The usual banquet was given by the new Lord Mayor of London on the 9th instant. All the Cabinet Ministers were present. The Earl of Derby, in his speech, said the Ministry desired to earn the good-will of the people by their acts, but he thought it would not be well at present to state how they proposed to carry their desire into effect. He rejoiced at the return of peace in both hemispheres. He could not but believe that that great and powerful nation, America, would speedily know how to quell the agitation which at present existed within it, and that peace would reign from one end of its shores to the other. He looked upon the completion of the Atlantic cable as another proof that England was mistress of the seas. The London *Times* says that DERBY made one of his happiest after-dinner speeches, and it notices as of great importance, the intimation that a proposition for the arrangement of the differences between England and America with respect to the *Alabama* claims, would be favorably entertained, and that the duties of neutrals in maritime war might, if necessary, be reconsidered.

The Reform Movement.

Representatives of about 150 trade societies met in London on the 9th inst., to arrange for the great metropolitan reform demonstration by the working classes on the 3d of December. It was resolved to recommend that that day be observed as a holiday, and that employers of labor be called upon, as far as practicable, to close their shops.

The Prosecution of Gov. Eyre.

The Anti-Slavery Society have issued a paper setting forth the grounds on which they propose to sustain the prosecution against Gov. EYRE.

Relief for Quebec.

The Quebec subscriptions in London on the 9th inst. reached the sum of £12,500 sterling. Queen VICTORIA had addressed a letter of sympathy to the Committee engaged in collecting funds, and had contributed £300 to the fund.

Railway Security.

It was reported that a well-matured plan was under consideration by DISRAELI, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for placing the debenture system of English railways on a basis of perfect security, and also of making them contributary to the reduction of the national debt.

Another statement is, that he will propose in his budget that the Government assume all debentures of railways, guaranteeing to the holders two per cent. less than the railways pay in forty years; the national debt to be reduced £120,000,000 sterling by the profits. Something similar is in course of arrangement for the telegraph.

FRANCE.

The Political Arrests in Paris.

Forty persons, chiefly students, were arrested at once, in the Place St. Michael, Paris, charged with holding clandestine meetings.

Origin of the Troubles with Corea.

The *Moniteur* says in regard to the trouble with Corea, that in consequence of a palace reactionary intrigue, several missionaries in Corea have been put to death. The French Government is but imperfectly acquainted with the facts, and had sent Admiral ROSU to cruise off the coast of Nevis. A recent telegram *viâ* China said that the Admiral had declared war against Corea.

ITALY.

Arrests in Palermo—Victor Emmanuel at Venice—Mr. Gladstone and the Pope.

Several persons of position in Palermo had been arrested for complicity in the September insurrectionary movement; among others, the Bishop of Monccale had been discovered to be implicated.

VICTOR EMMANUEL still continued his visit to Venice, and was engaged in inspecting the public institutions and principal places of interest. He was meeting with enthusiastic ovations.

Mr. GLADSTONE had had another interview with the Pope, and had visited many of the Cardinals. Rumor attributed political motives to his visit, and the London *Morning Herald* charges that his design was to reconcile the Pope to the fate which awaits him, and says that he has completely failed in his efforts.

Earl CLARENDON had also reached Rome, and would have an audience with the Pope.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Maximilian's Intentions—Will he Abdicate or Endeavor to Defend His Throne—Military and Guerrilla Operations.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The French steamer *La France* arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz. The news from the Capital is up to the 9th. The Emperor had not yet returned to the Capital, and although expected there on the 10th or the 11th, at the departure of the steamer from Vera Cruz, he was known to be still at Orizaba. It was still doubtful if he would abdicate, or would accede to the wishes and views of the conservative party, which insists upon the continuance of the Empire with MAXIMILIAN at the head. It was still assured that he was determined not to abandon Mexico.

At several places the Liberals had obtained advantages, but in the majority of cases had got worsted. To this the French troops contributed, who are again in campaign, and at the most exposed situations.

On the 4th instant M. MAINTENAUT asked of the Ministry of the Treasury the necessary orders that the Custom House of Vera Cruz be delivered to the Inspector, ROLLAND, by virtue of the convention of June 30, but Secretary LAMPOS replied that as the said convention had not been published in Mexico, and could not therefore be a law of the State, he would apply to the Emperor for instructions.

The *Patria*, asserts that a petition has been presented to the Emperor, signed by over a thousand Mexicans, not to abdicate.

On Saturday, the 3d, the conferences between the Mexican Ministers and Gen. CASTELNAU commenced.

Advices from Tampico state, that at that place there was no security for the inhabitants, nor unity of command among the Liberals, who, beside the loans imposed in August, have exacted others to the amount of $100,000, in September and October.

It is denied that at the action at Miahuatlan, the batallion of Chasseurs deserted to the enemy; but, being recruits, and getting worsted, they *disbanded, leaving their officers behind them.* Their Colonel (FEZARD) mounted a cannon and received his death wound, hurrahing for Mexico and the Empire; also, that only 700 Austrian-Mexican troops fell at the ambuscade of "La Carbonera," and one piece of artillery lost. The loss was only partial, and the greater part of the forces, after the action, fell back to Huajuapam.

The *Estefette*, of the 8th inst., advises the Emperor to abdicate, in an article which plainly foretells the consequence if he does not—a military *coup d'état*.

The *Era*, of the 7th, says that according to a letter received from Tepic a new division among the Juarists has arisen. PALACIOS, whom JUAREZ appointed Governor of Sonora, removing PESQUIERA, for that purpose, had pronounced at Hermosillo in favor of GOWHALER ORTEGA. MARTINEZ, who remains at Guaymas, is still faithful to JUAREZ, and there is the most complete discord among the inhabitants of that vicinity. CORONA and PLACIDO VEGA still keep up their ancient enmity, and now that MARTINEZ and PESQUIERA are divided, the plains of Noam are fuller of guerrillas than ever, who have warned the railroad company that any attempt to continue their work will be received with bullets.

The *Estefette*, of Nov. 7, says the Emperor was at Cordova, and would be in Orizaba shortly. The solution of the present anxious crisis was announced for the next week. Ojaca surrendered to the Liberals the 31st of October.

On the 5th there arrived at Vera Cruz a large amount of MAXIMILIAN's baggage, exempted by Gen. FRA. MADRID.

A force of 1,800 Republicans attacked Aguascalientes on the 23d ult., defeating the Imperialists stationed there, the chiefs giving the town up to be pillaged by the troops under their command, who for several hours robbed friend and foe indiscriminately, and assassinated several citizens. Gen. SARICA DE LA CADINA was in command of the expedition. A column of French, under Col. LONGCHAMPS, defeated the Republicans near Tiaxcala, capturing many small arms and killing over 300. Baron AYMARD is operating in the vicinity of Tepeaia, and smaller detachments have been sent to Flon and Trujeque.

Portions of Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ's forces, under Col. PALACIOS, have left the main army and taken possession of the towns of Huajuapam, Acatlan and Tepeji, which the Austrians were compelled to abandon.

Some pickets of Mexican gensdarmes at Puebla and vicinity have gone over to the enemy. There is every probability that communication between Vera Cruz and the city will be interrupted, owing to the taking of Ojaca and the numerous reinforcements to the various guerrilla bands near Puebla and Orizaba.

THE WEST INDIES.

New Postal Arrangement—Shipwreck—Amusements—Departure of Gen. Lersundi—Cuban Justice—The Coolie Trade—New Gunboat—Newspaper Circulation—Small-pox in Matanzas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1866.

A new postal arrangement has just been concluded between Spain and Mexico, by which letters and papers either to or from Spain and the Canary Islands are sent twice a month by the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz *viâ* Havana, instead of by the English and French lines as formerly. The rates are reduced one half. Our postal affairs with the United States are the worst imaginable. On a letter postpaid in the United States and forwarded by American steamer to Havana, we must pay another extra real-fuerte or 12½ cents specie; the same on every newspaper, and besides are compelled to keep the run of the various commission merchants to whom the steamers are consigned, as the mail for the States from here is made up in the houses of the consignees, and not at the Post-office. This evil ought to be remedied, and I hope that at the coming session of Congress some steps will be taken in regard to this matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

The gay season has fairly set in, and balls, theatres, operas and circus are the order of the day. The opera troupe is receiving some severe criticisms from the City Press on account of its insufficiency of members, ordinary chorus singers taking second parts, while the circuses of CHIARINI and ALBUIN are crowded nightly. This is, perhaps, the only city in the world of its size where two equestrian troupes perform six months in the year, and, together with the favorite pastime of the bull-ring, form the principal attraction to the mass of the people.

SHIPWRECK.

The American brig *Calmuck*, Capt. MEINOTT, was lost on Key Breton on the 2d inst., a strong norther blowing at the time. The vessel is not insured and will prove a total loss, the Captain and crew being still on board trying to save the rigging, &c. The *Calmuck* left this port in ballast to take a load of sugar in Trinidad.

Ex-Captain-General LERSUNDI left here on the 15th for Cadiz. A very large concourse of people were on the wharf to see him off, and he was accompanied to the wharf by numerous officials and citizens. He was rowed on board of the steamer by the Captains of different Spanish merchant vessels in port, who acted as oarsmen on this occasion, and made a very creditable, although, to American eyes, very ludicrous appearance. Fancy a boat's crew with silk hats, frock coats, white gloves and delicate white chokers.

A PHILANTHROPIC ACTION.

Speaking of Gen. LERSUNDI, I must not omit to state a case where through his power over 180 slaves received their freedom. Don FELIX MARIA SERRA, who died in the year 1855, liberated all his slaves, 94 in number, by testamentary disposition. By some means this benevolent and kind action on the part of Mr. SERRA never took effect, his heirs holding the slaves in bondage, the same as if no provision regarding their freedom existed. The poor blacks having neither money, education nor influence, were compelled to submit, and it is only now that they, together with their offspring, numbering about 90, have received the boon of freedom. A person well acquainted with the facts of the case informed Gen. LERSUNDI of this matter, and he immediately instructed Judge DEL RATO to investigate the matter, and the result has been the liberation of all the slaves. This was very praiseworthy, but only just; and if full justice had been meted out, those who have had the benefit of the labor of the colored people should have been compelled to pay them for their services since the year 1855.

PURCHASE OF AN OLD BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The steamer *Savannah*, of New-York, formerly a blockade-runner, has been purchased by the Spanish Government for the sum of $130,000 in currency, and will immediately be turned into a gun-boat to look after Chilian privateers and suspected slavers. There are still rumors afloat about the landing of negroes, some stating that a cargo had been landed near Sagua, where an official had been sent by the Governor to investigate, but I doubt the truth of the statement.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The coolie trade has become so large and profitable that steamers are now regularly engaged in the trade between Havana and China, the steamer *Cataluna* leaving to-day for Canton. She takes a considerable number of Chinamen back, who have completed their time and been enabled to earn some money. Some of the Chinamen who work in the city are doing very well, but few of those who work on the plantations will ever be enabled to return to their homes.

THE RETURNING FRENCH TROOPS.

The French man-of-war *Megere*, stationed at New-London, has arrived *viâ* Santiago de Cuba, and will sail for Mexico. The French Transatlantic Steamship Company's vessel the *Vera Cruz*, arrived on the 10th inst. from Vera Cruz with about 250 officers and soldiers on their way to France. This is the last of the French transports chartered to carry the troops back, who in future will be conveyed by imperial transports and men-of-war, the French Government having been unable to arrange satisfactory terms with the Company.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Yesterday being the day of St. Cristobal, or St. Christopher, no business was transacted, the Saint being the patron of the city, and was observed by a religious procession and the usual high mass in the little temple opposite the Plaza de Armas, built on the spot where the first mass was read on this island.

To give you an idea of the affection of our citizens for newspaper literature, I mention that the *Aurora* of Matanzas, a city having over 40,000 inhabitants, and the only paper published in the place, has less than 1,000 subscribers, the Havana papers having about 600 there. How some of the papers published out of Havana manage to keep alive is a mystery to me, advertising being very limited and very cheap.

The small-pox prevails to some extent in Matanzas, the lower classes having a strong prejudice against vaccination, although the Government furnishes both the physicians and vaccine matter gratis. The sickness is very seldom fatal, the climate being such as to prevent the patients from taking cold, otherwise we would have to record many deaths by this fell disease.

The Spanish gunboats are keeping a very strict watch of the coast on account of the rumored slave expeditions on the road from Africa, and for the Chilian privateer *Cyclone*, who may make her appearance, and be able to do a great deal of damage to the merchant vessels before the larger men-of-war stationed here could go in pursuit.

Gen. MAGRUDER came as a passenger in the French mail steamer from Vera Cruz yesterday.

QUASIMODO.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Extensive Swindling Operations of a Boston Mercantile Firm—Disappearance of the Parties—Launch of a New Liverpool Steamer—Sailing of Missionaries—Ferry Company Indicted for Manslaughter—The Association of Locomotive Engineers—Nominations for Mayor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

In the commercial columns of the morning papers of this date there appeared a carefully guarded paragraph, to the effect that an extensive swindling operation had been partially unearthed, and that well-known mercantile houses in this city were victimized to the tune of not less than $175,000.

The swindling parties were late comers from Philadelphia, and in conjunction with a gentleman of good repute in this city, had opened business in Federal-street on a large scale.

No names were given, and great secrecy was enjoined, either for the benefit of the detectives or to save the reputation and credit of the sufferers; but this evening the whole affair is ventilated and begins to assume huge proportions.

The defrauding and absconding firm is that of H. E. BARSTOW, EDSON & Co., commission merchants, No. 25 Federal-street.

Some six months ago EDSON came to this city from Philadelphia, and managed at once to form a copartnership with BARSTOW, an old resident and of excellent reputation in business circles, as a dealer in hoop-skirts. Goods from firms in this city, boots and shoes from Lynn, Milford and other places, and other merchandise from other sections, were obtained on credit upon recommendation obtained from the mercantile agencies. Their families lived sumptuously and dressed richly—one jewelry firm coming in for its share of the swindle to the amount of some $3,000. The parties victimized in this wholesale transaction keep their losses *sub rosa*, as they are not anxious to appear in public; but the Chief of Police has been waited upon and orders given to ferret out the matter. It appears that the firm shipped their goods from time to time to New-York where they were suddenly turned into cash. The parties were lately suspected; but when several of their creditors went to see them they were gone, bag and baggage, and it is believed they are all now in Canada, out of the reach of the officers. The discovery of this swindle created quite a sensation. The smallest amount known to have been extracted from any one firm is $500.

The pioneer steamer of the new Liverpool line, a Boston enterprise, will be launched at Newburyport on Saturday next. She is of 3,000 tons, and is a beautiful model. The second ship of the line is progressing rapidly.

Among the passengers in the *Java*, which sailed to-day for Europe, were Rev. Dr. SIMEON H. CALHOUN, Rev. H. T. PERRY and wife, and other Eastern missionaries. Dr. CALHOUN goes to Palestine, *via* Paris and Marseilles. The Government of the Chelsea High School Association have voted to have a grand reunion on the evening of the 20th of February. EDWARD CLEMENT, of the New-York *Tribune*, will deliver the poem, and J. C. F. CHEEVER, of New-York, the oration.

The East Boston Ferry Company has been indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of THOMAS A. BURNS on the 22d of June, 1866, by causing, through neglect, a loaded team to pass over his body. The boat was not adjusted to the drop, and in attempting to drive off the boat BURNS was thrown from his wagon, the wheels passing over his body.

The association of locomotive engineers in session here inspected MCKAY & ALDUS' locomotive works this morning. They were afterward pleasantly entertained. Speeches were made by CHAS. WILSON, G. C. E.; Mr. MCKAY, Jr., SMITH, of Newark, N. J., and others.

The locomotive men go home to-morrow. At the meeting of the Republican Ward and City Committee, held this evening in secret, Hon. OTIS NORCROSS, Chairman of the Water Board and an Ex-Alderman, was nominated for the office of Mayor.

Dr. N. B. SHURTLEFF is the Democratic candidate.

Meeting in Boston in Aid of the Freedmen's Union Commission—Addresses by Ex-Gov. Andrew and Rev. H. W. Beecher.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A meeting was held in Tremont Temple to-night in aid of the Freedmen's Union Commission. Gov. ANDREW presided. GARRISON, THOMPSON of England, Father TAYLOR, Judge RUSSELL and other Boston notables were on the platform.

Gov. ANDREW opened with a plea for the education of the poorer classes of the South. He said that negro suffrage would surely come, because, if the Republicans did not give it the Democrats would; if the North didn't the South would, and if the South wouldn't the Copperheads would, in order to have a quarrel with the Republicans anyhow. The great need of the freedmen and the poor whites now was education. It was their right. They had in them all the elements of greatness which the people of Massachusetts possess. Give them the same start, mental, historical and physical, and no one can foretell how great they may become. They call for a chance to elevate themselves, and it is our patriotic and religious duty to respond to it. Massachusetts is the head of the family of States, and she must lead in this and other national duties. The Governor's speech was an able plea for the ostracised classes of the South. He concluded by asking $50,000 for the Freedmen's Commission, and stating that the New-England branch had 138 teachers in South Carolina and Maryland, costing $65,000 per annum for its entire expenses.

Letters were read showing the eagerness of the negroes to learn.

HENRY WARD BEECHER began with a glowing eulogium of Massachusetts as an educator, and followed it with a humorous analytical description of the Yankee character. He said that the leading trait of the Puritan was not faith in God. He had no more of that faith than the Churchman or the Catholic. It was always easy to rouse men to enthusiasm or fanaticism on faith in God. All believed in the Father. It was want of faith in the sons of God that was the trouble. Now, herein the Puritan differed from other men. He did believe in man, in education and progress. Herein lay the difference between man and the brute creation—man is educatable, while the lower orders of life are not. Educate a man, and you have secured the thermal power which will achieve all the other reforms which we seek in society. The perfect man would be a perfect model republic—all the faculties in order and freely fulfilling its duties. A State made up of men who can govern themselves is the perfect State. It was because of grievance that strong Governments are necessary. Every prominent man is like a bomb with its fuse cut off, liable to scatter death and destruction everywhere without notice. The hope of civilization in the future lies in education not legislation, which is an external reform, but in universal and thorough education. All questions now coming up and to come up for popular discussion will find their final solution in the mental development of the people. Without education all the remedies are empirical. The bitterness and the curse of Slavery consisted not of the hours of labor enforced, but in the cruel prohibition of the growth of mind in the bondmen. The result of forbidding 4,000,000 of slaves from learning was to prevent four other millions of white laborers to read. If you keep your room so dark that you can take your daguerreotype, you can't have light enough to read at the same time. [Applause.] There were 8,000,000 in the South to be taught. This class should take precedence of all others. In his church it should. [Applause.] Our heathen now are at home not less than in Ethiopia. We should not give less to foreign heathen, but more to our home heathen. Mr. BEECHER's concluding appeal was exceedingly eloquent. It kept the audience alternately laughing, applauding and enthusiastic.

GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, urged the energetic prosecution of education, as supplementary to the great work of emancipation.

Political Nominations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Republicans this evening nominated OTIS NORCROSS for Mayor of Boston. Dr. N. B. SHURTLEFF is the Democratic nominee.

Yachting in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Yachting has become a very popular amusement with our residents within the last few months, and a meeting of gentlemen is to be held at the Parker House this evening for the purpose of forming a Yacht Club.

Starvation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Considerable excitement has been caused here to-day by the discovery of a family actually suffering from starvation. The family, named MORRIS, consists of the husband, now in jail, the wife, who is a blind invalid, and a boy reduced almost to a skeleton. The wife claims that her name is MORRISSEY, and that she is a sister of Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Member of Congress elect from New-York City, to whom she has appealed for aid. The case is a very sad one, and excites much comment.

Marine Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The bark *Ostenda* reports that on the 13th inst., when 300 miles northeast of Nassau, she passed a water-logged bark, apparently American built, painted black, with white scroll-work under her bowsprit, and sails, rigging, bulwarks and forecastle gone. The sea was running too high to board the wreck.

The Steamship San Jacinto Ashore.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *San Jacinto*, from New-York, is ashore on the oyster beds near Fort Pulaski. The passengers have arrived here. Three tugs have been sent to her relief, and the vessel will probably be got off at high tide.

FLORIDA.

Gov. D. S. Walker Upon the Constitutional Amendment.

Gov. WALKER, of Florida, in his annual message to the State Legislature, discusses the various sections of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and in the course of his remarks says:

"The constitutional principle is, that Federal representation and taxation are based upon the census, while the exercise of suffrage is regulated by State laws. The number of Representatives due to a State is expressly made to depend on its population, and that alone; while it is as expressly remitted to the State's own discretion to say who among its citizens shall constitute the voters or electors to make choice of or appoint those Representatives. Accordingly, the States have exercised this function in entire freedom, and, in point of fact, very variously. Some have conferred suffrage upon every male above twenty-one years, without distinction; some on every white male; some have required, in addition, qualifications of residence for greater or less periods; some have required also the payment of taxes, and some possession of freeholds. The proportions of voters to population have therefore been as various as the State laws. Nobody ever conceived that in this any unfairness was operated by one State as against another.

The idea seems to imply that a Representative represents merely the voters, instead of the people generally; instead of which the voters, whether few or many, are in fact only the appointing power. Nobody imagines, for instance, that the Senator represents merely the Legislature or Governor that appointed him; or that the President of the United States is the President of the electoral college, instead of the people; or that our wives and children are not represented because they do not vote. Representatives in Congress are based upon population, and represent population, while the designation of the citizens who are to nominate them is matter of State discretion and regulation. This is the whole statement. There is no unfairness in it, and none would ever have been suggested, but for the fact that the liberation of our slaves has incidentally added to our representative population.

Let us look at the consequences of making voters and not numbers the basis of representation. Virginia requires two years' residence for suffrage, while some States perhaps require none. Virginia thus reduces comparatively the number of her voters. Suppose the reduction be one half—the degree does not affect the principle—can it be said in any fair and equitable sense that she thus gains an advantage over a sister State, and that to meet the evil Virginia's representation must be cut down? Let us take a possible case. Suppose Pennsylvania should conclude that, as she makes her sons fight at 18 years, she ought to let them vote at the same age, and should thus add to the number of her voters as compared to Ohio: would this give her a right to exclaim as against Ohio that a voter there had no more weight than a voter in Pennsylvania, and that Ohio's representation ought therefore to be cut down accordingly?

Take another not only possible, but probable case. Suppose Massachusetts shall adopt female suffrage, and thereby double the number of her voters; will this give her a right to have the representation of Pennsylvania cut down one-half? I think I have said enough to satisfy any reasonable man that it is best to let the basis of representation remain as our fathers fixed it—on the census, and not the voters.

The third section of the proposed Amendment reads as follows:

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

My first objection to this section is, that it seeks to punish certain classes of citizens, not more guilty than others, by depriving them of their right to hold office under the State and Federal Governments. Most of the persons thus to be punished have already been pardoned by the President under authority expressly conferred by Congress in the act of July 17, 1862. I hold that no power on earth can justly go behind the President's pardon, and punish these parties again in any way whatever. But there is no reason why the classes prescribed should be punished more than others. If a man twenty years ago was a Justice of the Peace, or a member of a State Legislature, or of Congress, and took an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and always kept it, and did all in his power to prevent the rebellion, but, after secession became an accomplished fact, was compelled by the force of circumstances to act with his State, I cannot, therefore, see how he is more unfit to hold office under the State or Federal Government than a man who always refused to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but constantly urged and finally accomplished secession, and then took up arms and fought against the Government for years, holding, perhaps, a high military commission under the Confederacy. According to this section those who so loved the Constitution as to have been willing at any time to take an oath to support it are to be punished, while those who always hated it and never would swear to support it are to be rewarded by being made the only people in the country capable of holding office under it. I could cite numerous instances, and to see them you have only to look around you, in which this Amendment would punish men whose labors for years had been for the preservation of the Union, and leave unpunished those whose lives had been devoted to its destruction.

The fact is patent to every man in the South, that the classes proscribed are not more guilty than those who are not proscribed. There is no justice or propriety in the discrimination. If it be said that, in cases of hardship, Congress may remove that disability, I reply that is no answer. To my mind it is rather an aggravation of the evil. This pardoning power vested in Congress will operate as a corruption fund. A man who is elected to an office will be received or rejected, not because of his constitutional right or merits, but from the favor or disfavor of the dominant party. This, of course, makes him the tool of the dominant party. If he can be relied upon to coöperate with them, he will be received; if not, he will be rejected. The proscription of this section upon the present officers of our State Government would amount to a dissolution of the Government itself. The proscription applies, first, to those who have at any time been members of Congress; second, to those who at any time have held office under the United States; third, to those who have been at any time members of a State Legislature; fourth, to those who have been at any time Governors of States; fifth, to those who have been at any time Judges and solicitors of the Courts; sixth, to those who have been at any time Justices of the Peace.

No matter what may have been the previous record of any of these officers, or how long previously they had held office, or how much they opposed secession, yet if, after the rebellion, they were by the force of circumstances drawn into it, even to a most limited degree, they are proscribed.

Look around you and see how few persons will be left in office after this Amendment is adopted, and you will see that to vote for it is to vote for the destruction of your State Government. After taking out all the proscribed officers, there will not be enough left to order elections to fill the vacancies, and a Military Government will become a necessity. And who are those whom we are asked thus to disgrace with official disfranchisement? Are they not those whose experience and abilities are most necessary to the State in this her hour of trouble? Are they not those whom we have always regarded as the very best men in our land? Are they not those whom we have loved and trusted above all other men in the State? Are they not those, in thousands of instances, who witnessed the act of secession with bleeding hearts, and engaged in the rebellion only out of deference to the will of their State? Are they not those who sacrificed themselves to serve their State? And will their State now turn round and repay their devotion by putting a mark of infamy upon them? Perish forever so base a thought! If they are to be disfranchised, let it be by no act of ours."

ARKANSAS.

The Message of Gov. Murphy—The Action of the Legislature.

In his message to the Arkansas Legislature, Gov. MURPHY gives a somewhat hopeful account of affairs in that State, although he alludes to a change in the tone of public sentiment, which he attributes to the difference developed between the President and Congress on the subject of reconstruction. So marked was the change, he says, and so proscriptive the spirit manifested in some parts of the State, that an appeal to arms seemed inevitable. He exhorts the public to abandon politics and devote their time and energies to the improvement of their fortunes and the development of the too long neglected resources of the State. He recommends the Legislature to conform the laws of the State to the principles of the Civil Rights Bill, "thereby relieving the citizen from depending on the United States Courts for the enforcement of his rights, secured to him by the laws of the United States, but withheld, or attempted to be withheld, by State laws." Such a course, he is persuaded, would prevent litigation, unprofitable contention, and the engendering of local feuds and animosities, calculated to imperil the peace of the State.

Concerning the Constitutional Amendment, the Governor says:

"This is the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, and has been made the leading issue in the late elections, and sustained by large majorities. Though not all the insurgent States could desire, it becomes a very grave question for the Legislature to decide whether any terms more favorable are likely to be obtained by opposition, or whether it is not the better policy for the State to accept the proposed terms, and thus secure the prompt reconstruction of the State into harmonious action with the governing States, and on an equality with them in the Union. Judging from the results of the late elections, and from the decided tone of public sentiment in the States that subdued the insurrection, it is not probable that better terms will be granted. The effect of rejection on the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State demand solemn consideration."

In the Senate, bills have been introduced to define the *status* of the freedmen; to suspend the collection of the State revenue and the running of the statute of limitations; to raise a military force for the defence of the State; to suspend the collection of debts; to aid the military authorities and prevent bushwhacking; to fix the punishment of guerrillas and jayhawkers, and to punish perjury. A joint resolution was also introduced in the Senate, declaring it to be "the sense of the people of Arkansas, and this Legislature, that they accept the issues of the war, and are in favor of the reconstruction policy of the President."

The following action has been taken in the House on the subject of the Constitutional Amendment:

Mr. NEWTON offered the following, which was read and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, His Excellency, the Chief Executive of the State, has, in his biennial message, submitted to the General Assembly, and recommended for ratification certain proposed constitutional amendments submitted by Congress at its late session to the different State Legislatures for their action; and

Whereas, It is known to this General Assembly that upon the question of so submitting such proposed amendments the State of Arkansas was not allowed her voice through her Senators and Representatives in Congress, and it is therefore the sense of this General Assembly that said proposed amendments ought not now to be acted upon by this body; be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That this General Assembly do decline to act upon said proposed amendments until Arkansas be allowed her representation upon the floors of Congress, and be there permitted to vote upon this and other propositions to amend or change the National Constitution.

Questionable Advice to the Southern States.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

We can assure our Southern friends, however, that they need feel no apprehension on account of such warnings, or threats, or outgivings. They can safely continue to stand, as they are now standing, simply upon the defensive. Let them adopt the policy of masterly inactivity in regard to Federal politics. The Radical programme cannot possibly be executed upon them or among them. They are disposed, as they should be, to render strict obedience to the law, but, if the Radical Congress should attempt to usurp the power of establishing negro suffrage in the South, or if two-thirds of the States now represented in Congress should assume to be two-thirds of all the States of the United States, and, upon that assumption, should claim, by an amendment of the Constitution, to institute Southern negro suffrage, we all know that the obnoxious and outrageous policy could never be carried out successfully. *Under no such atrocious circumstances would the white men of the South permit the negroes to vote.* However resigned to the legitimate operation of the Constitution and the laws, they would not, without resistance, let negro suffrage be foisted upon them by palpable and downright fraud and usurpation. It would require armies in all of the Southern States to compel negro suffrage under such circumstances. But who would send the armies South for such a purpose? Would President JOHNSON? No! And who, if they were sent, would lead them? Would Gen. GRANT, the next in command to the President? Certainly not! Would Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, the third in command? Not he! The whole proceeding would collapse. It would excite but the scorn and contempt of the nation and of mankind.

Borne down as the South is, let her be of good courage. There is no additional burden to be laid upon her back.

The Suffrage Question and the South.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The South, as much as it respected and cherished the past manly course of the Chicago *Times, cannot follow it in its new enterprise of apostacy.* She knows what her own self-respect requires from her conduct, and she will be governed accordingly. This is not a question, however, affecting the South alone. It is one vital also to the white men of the North. *It is to determine whether the balance of power, which the late Slaveholding States will hold in the Union, is to be exercised by black or white suffragans.* If the new policy of the *Times* is pursued to its conclusion, then that power is to be wielded by negro voters, through the agency, in a great part, of negro Senators and Representatives in the Legislatures and in Congress, and the white men of the country must pass through the oppressive ordeal of living under laws dictated by a negro balance of power, and enacted by a coalition with that of the white Radicals. It is this this result which the Chicago *Times* may have to explain to its white readers at the North, arising from a policy which it now argues as if it only affected the South alone.

The Question of Suffrage.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The denial of the ballot to the negro on account of race is indefensible. It is an opinion that we have long since formed, that it would not be expedient to give the ballot to two or three million of ignorant people. *We doubt the expediency of granting any really ignorant man*, white or black, a voice in shaping a Government whose institutions he does not understand, whose Constitution and laws and interests he does not comprehend.

Hence our objections to universal suffrage. If a basis of suffrage can be found, impartial in its operations, admitting to the ballot-box all having the required qualifications, without distinction of race, color, creed or antecedent, we should favor its adoption. What this basis shall be is a very serious question, and one not lightly to be determined. It would be very difficult to fix upon any proposition that would not work hardship in individual cases. The property qualification is open to so many objections that it need not be discussed. The basis of intelligence seems to be most fitting.

Secretary Seward and the Suffrage Question.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

Within the last day or two Secretary SEWARD has repeatedly stated in social converse his conviction that the policy of declaring universal amnesty, to be followed by universal suffrage in the general meaning of that term, is destined to be the basis upon which reconstruction will be finally completed. He is unequivocal, however, in agreeing with the President that it devolves upon the States respectively to prescribe the qualifications and limitations of the negro vote within their boundaries.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.—The following is from the New-York correspondence of the Springfield *Republican*:

Speaking of politics reminds me of an incident of the riots of 1863 related to me by an eye-witness. You remember the *Tribune* office had been threatened and was defended by armed men. The afternoon that Gov. SEYMOUR addressed the mob from the steps of the Astor House, one of the defenders of the *Tribune*, a dead shot, stood in the editorial window with a telescopic rifle aimed at SEYMOUR's head. If the unscrupulous demagogue had said anything to excite the mob the intention of our rifleman was to shoot him dead on the spot, and he would have done it beyond a question. Fortunately for SEYMOUR he only sought to conciliate the insurgents, and so escaped with his life. It is not probable that the crafty politician ever knew how near he came to having a ball lodged in his skull, and it may be that his good genius stepped between him and his natural disposition on that memorable and melancholy day.

OUR MERCHANT SERVICE.

Education and Improvement of American Seamen—Nautical and Reformatory School-Ships.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Spring of 1862 public attention was directed to the importance of physical and military exercises in our public schools as a means of improving the health, habits, and physique of our American youth, besides being a nursery for our national militia. The plan proposed was submitted to the Governors of the loyal States, and received their sanction in the annual messages, and likewise the active coöperation of the Press. It has been in operation in a number of the Northern States and cities with the most satisfactory results to the health and discipline of the scholars, and in the cultivation of manly and national virtues among the youth. That more benefit will be reaped cannot be doubted, as experience proves of what immense advantage the healthy and active frame acquired by exercise will be in assisting the intellectual powers of our boys. At that time, among other articles published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, allusion was made to the admirable system in successful working in England and Belgium of the nautical schools; and we feel again urged to call attention to the vital importance of proper schools for our young seamen by the frequency of marine disasters, which have of late caused such heavy loss, not only to insurance companies, but to our commercial community at large, and which call loudly for some measures being taken to remedy the evil. The necessity must be apparent to the mind of every merchant, and the energies of those most interested should be bent to devising such means as may best insure a decided and permanent reform in the present system, which leaves the management of very many American ships, and, in fact, of our carrying trade, in incompetent hands.

Nearly five years ago, in a paper prepared for the *American Journal of Education*,* the writer had occasion to call notice to this necessity, stating as follows:

"A late report of the Shipmasters' Association has shown us that the reputation of our American ships is deteriorating so rapidly that unless something is done, quickly and effectually, to provide a remedy, foreign vessels will supersede ours in freighting. The necessities of our navy are too well known to need notice here, and surely these evils which assail the country at the present moment should arrest attention.

Since that time the country has passed through its terrible ordeal of civil war; peace has again returned to us, but we find that it is too true that our seamen, as a class, *have* deteriorated, and that, with the exception of the reform school-ships of Massachusetts, little or nothing has been done to strike at the *root* of the evil, viz., *the improvement of our seamen when young.* We think those engaged in the shipping interests need no fresh warning to point out the absolute necessity of active, energetic steps being taken to improve and educate a class of seamen who are capable of giving proper care to their vessels, safety to their passengers and honor to the American name; in a word, practical, skilled seamen. We have but to educate the *boy*, and we will have the able seaman.

In a late number of the *New-York Shipping and Commercial List* we find the following:

MARINE DISASTERS—SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

The late steamship disasters, accompanied by the loss of upwards of three hundred lives, on our Northern coast, has awakened a strong feeling of resentment in the public mind against the carelessness or inattention in the management of American steamship lines, in some instances, and the unseaworthiness of ships in others; and we are pleased to see that Secretary MCCULLOCH has taken the matter in hand, with the view of bringing about a thorough reform. That official recently asked the opinion of the various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade as to what changes in the rules regulating steam navigation are necessary, with the view of their entire revision and codification during the ensuing session of Congress. It appears, from the investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamship *Evening Star*, that the ill-fated ship was not fully manned; that several of her crew had double duties to perform, and that her boats were not of the kind prescribed by a recent law of Congress. The tenth section of that law provides "that all sea-going vessels carrying passengers, and those navigating any of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, shall have the lifeboats required by law, provided with suitable boats and disengaging apparatus so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched with their complements of passengers while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered into the water."

Secretary MCCULLOCH has addressed a circular, under date of 3d inst., to the officers of the Customs throughout the United States, calling their attention to this law, with the request that they will bring it to the notice of shipowners and others interested, and impress upon their minds the importance of a compliance with its provisions. The great traveling public, shipowners, shipping merchants and insurance companies are all deeply interested in a prompt reform in the matter of ocean steamship navigation. Hitherto, familiarity with danger attending travel upon the ocean has, to a certain extent, begotten a feeling of contempt of such perils, and wholesale loss of life has been quickly forgotten, save by the few afflicted. But the terrible shipwrecks, which occurred in rapid succession last month, has been followed by so much wholesome agitation, as to warrant the belief that a revision of the existing laws will be had, and stringent penalties provided for their enforcement, before it is permitted to die out.

The British Board of Trade Returns for 1865, recently published, afford many interesting details with regard to marine disasters in British waters. It appears that the number of vessels which last year entered inward and cleared outward at the different ports of the United Kingdom (not counting vessels employed solely as passenger ships) was 409,255; they represented 65,231,034 tons, and the value of their cargoes has been estimated at five hundred millions sterling. Of this vast traffic, it appears that disasters occurred on the coasts of Great Britain to less than one per centum of the number of vessels employed in it; and the losses of the year 1865, too, are reported to have been considerably above the annual average for the previous ten years. It would appear, from a perusal of the details, that the disasters, especially to steamers, might, in a large majority of instances have been averted by the exercise of proper precaution. But, the fact that less than one per centum of British commerce is destroyed, and that only about five per centum of the damage occurs to vessels of more than 600 tons capacity, in the intricate and hazardous navigation of British waters, is proof conclusive, *we think, that British vessels, as a rule, are better equipped, and navigated with more skill than American vessels are.*

It is a somewhat painful subject for an American merchant to reflect upon that a paper devoted to the shipping interests is compelled to acknowledge that English ships are navigated with more skill than our own.

Indeed, it needs but a glance at the heavy list of disasters to American shipping to prove to the most skeptical the necessity of establishing some system which will provide us with a better class of seamen.

Lieut. Commander S. B. LUCE, commandant of midshipmen at Annapolis, a scientific officer, who has devoted much time and attention to this subject, thus writes to the *Army and Navy Journal:*

SIR: It is risking little to assert that the frequency of marine disasters on our coast is due, in no little measure, to a want of seamanship in somebody.

No special charge is brought against masters or owners, those who rig and equip, or those who command our steamers; but the broad assertion is made that many of the fearful disasters to our ocean steamers are owing, in a large measure, to the want of a knowledge of seamanship.

Seamanship is an element as essential to the making of a first-rate commander of an ocean steamer as it is to that of a commander of one of the famous "Black Ball Line."

Of late years steam has so largely taken the place of sails, that popular error ignores sailors, forgetting that whenever the field of operations lies on the sea, seamanship cannot be dispensed with with impunity.

It is not our purpose to enter into a dissertation on the management of steamers in bad weather, or to expose the miserable apologies for spars and sails our steamers carry, and their consequent inability to "lie to," or to show how ships might have been saved by a resort to the well-known expedients of drags, sea anchors, &c., but we will pass on at once to note the somewhat singular fact that our far-seeing, shrewd and practical insurance men have never seriously undertaken to remedy this evil of ignorance.

The sure and only way of doing this is, of course, to begin at the beginning, and educate your young people for this special business of commanding steamers, just as boys are educated to be pilots, or anything else where proficiency is required in a certain branch.

New-York pays annually an aggregate of nearly a million and a half of dollars for the support of schools, and this sum, large as it is, increases from year to year more rapidly than the population. Liberal allowances are made from this fund for experimental schools, "object teaching," etc. Why should not a portion be devoted to such an important branch as a Nautical School? There are hundreds of our boys who long for a sea life; why should there not be a nautical school maintained by the State where these lads might be instructed in seamanship, navigation, steam and bookkeeping? Leaving this school they can then go to sea in subordinate capacities, and rise by their own merit, as in any other vocation in life. And who will say that men brought up in this way will not make, as a rule, better commanders than those who get no education whatever, or who are brought up haphazard?

Beside the nautical school there should be one of another kind for sailors, and in this, New-York would do well to follow the example of Massachusetts.

In their sixth annual report (1865) the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State (Massachusetts) Reform School "congratulate the friends of the institution that it has passed another year of general prosperity and extended usefulness." "It has," they say, "succeeded in its main purpose, of providing a refuge where juvenile offenders may be reclaimed, and in its secondary object of furnishing to our mercantile marine a class of American seamen fitted by education for a sailor's life. It has justified the hopes of its founders, who foresaw that the love of adventure, the overflow of animal spirits, which leads boys into trouble on land, would, with proper care, insure their success at sea." Why should not the correctional institutions of New-York have a nautical branch to which might be sent those committed for stubborness, idleness, vagrancy and petty larceny, having due regard, of course, to their individual fitness for a nautical life? It is officially stated that in 1863 "one hundred and thirty-eight of the elder boys in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island (East River) were permitted to enlist in the army, and have acquitted themselves well." Why should they not pass through a reformatory school-ship, and thence into the merchant service, or, indeed, into the navy, and "acquit themselves well?"

Good sailors, from the master down to the foremast hand, are getting scarce, and, as this is an important question in every point to New-York, we earnestly commend the whole question, or rather both questions—that of the nautical school proper and the nautical branch of the reformatory school—to the attention of the New-York Board of Education, and to the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," to the New-York Chamber of Commerce, Board of Underwriters and all others interested.

This able officer has struck the key-note. It is only by bringing up an improved class of seamen that we shall succeed in this matter. Simply in a money point, setting aside the benevolent and nobler view of the case, a disaster to a vessel of average value and cargo, saved as it may be by superior skill would pay double-fold the cost of school-ships for New-York for years; while if the saving of human life is taken into the scale, the benefit would be incalculable.

It is not intended in this to be unnecessarily severe or unjust, in not giving credit to the skill, the bravery and correct habits of a great many of the officers and sailors of our merchant service; but it is only common sense to assert that by educating and reforming boys of our seaport towns, by giving them some knowledge of seamanship, habits of discipline and sobriety, it will tend to give our ships a better class of officers and crew, and, in consequence, we shall have fewer disasters from mismanagement, carelessness and ignorance.

To those who desire to look more carefully and closely into this, we recommend the Reports of the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the Massachusetts Reform School, where the result has been successfully demonstrated. Can there be any comparison between the young rowdy of this City, who runs away to sea, and the apprentice boy from Boston?

In another letter I will submit some practical suggestions of a remedy for this state of things.

Yours, &c., EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
late Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

* Military Exercises and Physical Education. 1862: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS.

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS PORTRAYED IN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES. By Rev. JAMES C. FLETCHER and Rev. D. P. KIDDER, D. D. Illustrated by One Hundred and Fifty Engravings. Sixth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

The stern determination of some of the "last ditch" Southerners to "better" their condition by leaving their Southern homes for foreign lands, has doubtless had much to do with the production, at this time, of the sixth edition of this very able and interesting work upon Brazil; for that country is apparently just now the place favored above all others, by those who are determined upon expatriating themselves. And certainly those desirous of learning about the resources of the Empire in question, and what they may expect to find when they reach there, can consult no work which surpasses this in exhaustiveness and general reliability. At the same time, the lively and graphic narrative, and the copious and well executed engravings, which illustrate it, add greatly to the interest of the book, and make it acceptable to those who have no further immediate interest in Brazil than that they feel in all countries of which they know but little, and wish to learn more. Since 1857, when this work was first published, Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, one of the authors, has visited Brazil in four different years, passing much time at Rio Janeiro, sojourning on plantations where he had excellent opportunities, which he thoroughly improved, to observe and study Brazilian slavery in all its phases; making extensive journeys along the sea coast and penetrating the interior. In 1862 he ascended the Amazon more than two thousand miles, thus making his way to the verge of Peru. In these various journeys Mr. FLETCHER enjoyed unusual opportunities for gathering additional information regarding the vast resources of the country for which he has such an admiration, and he has taken advantage of the call for a new edition of *Brazil and the Brazilians* to introduce into the volume the results of these observations, adding for that purpose about one hundred pages to the book, and filling up the spare spaces with foot-notes. Among the important topics discussed are the Paraguayan war, a brief history of the origin and progress of which is given; Brazilian slavery; emigration to Brazil, particularly with reference to the feeling in the Southern States; disabilities of Protestants; the mineral riches of Brazil; translations of letters from Major COUTINHO, a Brazilian officer of engineers, relative to Prof. AGASSIZ's recent explorations. Mr. FLETCHER also takes opportunity to put on record some facts of which he himself was cognizant, regarding the establishment of steam communication between New-York and Rio Janeiro. Originally this volume was deservedly regarded as the best and most reliable ever published upon Brazil; and these additions to it, by bringing it down to the latest date, add greatly to its value. In respect of paper and typography, it does credit to the well-known house which produces it.

THE FOREST TREE CULTURIST. A Treatise on the Cultivation of American Forest Trees, with Notes on the most Valuable Foreign Species. By ANDREW S. FULLER, "Horticulturist," author of "The Grape Culturist and Strawberry Culturist." New-York: GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD.

WOODWARD'S ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ART. No. 1, 1867. By GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, authors of "Country Homes." New-York: GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS FOR 1867. Albany, N. Y.: LUTHER TUCKER & SON.

Each of these works is an acceptable addition to the class of literature to which they all belong. The first is a plain treatise from the pen of a practical man, designed expressly for those who wish to propagate trees of any kind. The typographical appearance and binding are excellent; and the numerous well-executed illustrations of trees, nuts, buds and leaves, render the book sufficiently attractive for a Christmas present for farmers' boys. The propagation and cultivation of ornamental trees, both deciduous and evergreen, is neglected too much, especially on the prairies of the Western States. We need more of them, too, along our walks and highways.

Woodward's Architecture is a neatly printed and firmly bound little book of about one hundred and twenty pages, beautifully illustrated, with numerous engravings of dwelling houses, plans for laying out ornamental grounds, illustrations of road making, with directions for constructing out-buildings, chicken-coops, school-houses, &c. This volume is the first number of what is designed to be a permanent annual publication, which is intended to supply a growing demand for plans and information in the arrangement of grounds and construction of buildings in all departments of rural art. It has been prepared with reference to the requirements of farmers and mechanics of moderate circumstances to aid them in their efforts to make the most of a limited amount of pecuniary means.

In the *Illustrated Annual Register*, which is from the pen of J. J. THOMAS, there are about 120 well-executed engravings of horses, out-buildings, farm implements, fruit, vegetables and vines. The pamphlet contains a chapter on the management of grapes; another about milk-farming; one on "The Duck" and its management; a chapter on various practical subjects; an essay with illustrations on insects, and a variety of miscellaneous matter relating to rural economy.

ARCHIE LOVELL. A Novel. By Mrs. EDWARDS Author of "Miss Forrester," "Ordeal for Wives," &c., &c. Author's Edition. Printed from advance MS. New-York: W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

This deeply interesting story, which has been running through the *Galaxy* and *Temple Bar* for several months past, is published by the proprietors of the former magazine, in good style, on excellent paper and in clear readable type. It makes a very handsome volume of about three hundred pages, illustrated with a number of spirited engravings from designs made expressly for this work by American artists. As a novel, *Archie Lovell* is greatly superior to the works previously written by Mrs. EDWARDS, exhibiting a decided advance in power of painting character and developing a somewhat complicated story. From the first chapter to the close of the volume the interest of the narrative is well sustained, while there is nothing exaggerated or unnatural in the incidents or in the characters. The development of Archie Lovell's character, from the time we first see her, the self-willed child, "suspecting no evil, and careless how she incurred its reputation," until she becomes the bride of Ralph Seton, is very artistically wrought out. Mrs. EDWARDS makes her poor heroine pass through many exciting trials and adventures, but brings her out safe and triumphant at last, and the book closes, to the eminent satisfaction of the reader, with a very lovely domestic scene.

Miscellaneous.

—With the coming year Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, announce that they will begin the publication of a monthly magazine to be called *The American Journal of Horticulture, and Florist's Companion.* It will be illustrated profusely, and with as much care as the series of horticultural works which have achieved such a reputation for this enterprising house, and nearly all the prominent writers upon subjects within its scope have been engaged as contributors. Each number will contain sixty-four pages, including illustrations, and Messrs. TILTON & Co. declare their purpose to place it at the head of periodicals of this class.

—Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have a useful and unpretending little manual, originally published in London, and entitled, *Greek Lessons, showing how useful and how easy it is for every one to learn Greek.* It deals only with the rudiments of the language, and ingeniously aims to impart sufficient knowledge of these to those who want an insight into it merely to help them learn English, or who desire to read the New Testament in the original Greek. At the same time the instruction which it gives is all in the right direction for those who desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the language for its own sake.

—"Grace Greenwood," who is deservedly popular with the juveniles, has thrown together a number of characteristic sketches for their benefit, under the taking title "Stories of Many Lands." She writes about English, Scottish, Irish, French, Swiss and Italian children telling stories in which those of the different nationalities named are the actors, and bringing out their respective traits very happily. Charades and rebuses fill up the spare spaces, and a number of illustrations add to the attractiveness of the volume, which is published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

—The quiet beauty of scenes in English life was depicted in the *Sketch Book* by WASHINGTON IRVING with such vividness that it hardly needed the artist's pencil to further illustrate it. CASILEAR, HOPPIN, DARLEY, WM. HART, LUMLEY, BELLOWS and several other popular American draughtsmen have, however, furnished a number of graceful designs to accompany passages selected from the *Sketch Book*, which Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON have produced as a handsome gift-book under the seasonable name of *Christmas in England.*

—An edition of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, revised, and with notes by Rev. GEORGE TYLER TOWNSEND, M. A., has been issued by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, after the English edition. It contains sixteen illustrations by HOUGHTON, DALZIEL, and other distinguished artists. The revision of the text apparently consists in some slight emendations which make these famous stories unobjectionable for the perusal of children.

—The legend of the Persian King who engraved upon his signet ring the maxim, "Even this shall pass away," has been worked into verse by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, and the ballad illustrated lithographically and with brilliantly-colored initial letters, after designs by Mr. FRANK JONES, has been published by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON. It is called the *King's Ring.*

—S. EDWARD WARREN, C. E., Professor of Descriptive Geometry, in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has just prepared a manual entitled "*Plane Problems in Elementary Trigonometry; or Problems on the Elementary Conic Sections: The point, straight line and circle.* Messrs. JOHN WILEY & SONS publish the work.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIFE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

A National Bureau of Insurance Proposed—State Legislation Solicited—Addresses Bearing on the Subject.

An adjourned meeting of the Life Insurance Convention held in Hartford Sept. 26, 1866, took place yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, this City. The Convention was presided over by Mr. BEN. F. STEVENS, President of the New-England Mutual Insurance Company of Boston; Mr. JOHN EADIE, Secretary of the United States Insurance Company, of this City acting as Secretary. The Companies represented yesterday embraced the Knickerbocker, Mutual, North American and United States, of New-York; Berkshire, of Pittsfield, Mass.; New-England Mutual and Union, of Boston; Northwestern, of Milwaukee; Economical, of Providence; Connecticut Mutual, Charter Oak, Ætna, Continental, Connecticut General, Travelers', Hartford Accident Life and Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.; and the Southern Mutual, of Memphis, Tenn. The names of other Companies in the movement were in the list. Among other gentlemen of prominence present were Mr. BARNES, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York; WM. HADDEN, editor of the *New England Gazette;* T. JONES, Jr., editor *Insurance Monitor;* ELIZUR WRIGHT, late Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts; GILBERT E. CURRIE, editor of the *Insurance Gazette;* JOSEPH B. ECCLESINE, editor of the Wall-street *Underwriter.*

The object of the Convention, as set forth in the published proceedings of the session at Hartford, is to obtain a uniformity of laws regulating life insurance either by State or National legislation, as may be deemed expedient.

The Chairman, Mr. STEVENS, briefly alluded to the action of the body at Hartford, and called attention to a report which had been submitted, and which was presented to the Convention as a basis for discussion.

Mr. BARNES, of the New-York State Insurance Department, on being called upon, said that he believed it was the design of the Association to cause some concert of action among the different companies. He considered the use of the term "interference," which appeared in the original report, to be an unfortunate selection. It could not be claimed that a State interfered in granting a charter of existence to a company; consequently some other word would better express the relation of the Legislature to insurance companies. The moment a company asked a State Legislature to endow it with being, then it was created, by the laws of that State, subject to its control, and the State was bound to observe the original charter. The speaker said that he found himself disagreeing with many on several points of the report. He had no doubt that a National Bureau of Insurance would be of vast benefit to the various companies and to the public, but he did not think so favorably of the establishment of a central organization by legislation of the General Government. He believed they could not create a National Bureau that would subserve the interests of all the companies in the Union. The State of Wisconsin would not surrender to the General Government its right to govern its insurance affairs, and the same may be said of the other Western States; also, of the Eastern States. The South particularly would be opposed to such a course. It was a fixed fact, and they had been compelled to make the best of it. He would not advise the Association to engage in a contest with the Legislature. The contest would be short, and would end in the discomfiture of the Association. They could not find a better tribunal to judge as to what is right between themselves and the public than the Legislature; but, wise or unwise, good or bad, they must accept it. In his opinion there would be a dozen Insurance Departments in as many years in the Western States, backed by the Legislatures of those States. If it was the intention of Wisconsin to keep out of the State the Commissioners of other States, she could not be prevented from so doing. To be sure, it was not for her interest so to decide. The proper way to do was to prove to the several Legislatures by sound argument and reasoning that they would best promote the interest of the public by liberal legislation in this matter of insurance. If an Association should attempt to rule the Legislature it would be a failure. Suppose Wisconsin knew of such an attempt on the part of the Eastern States, how many votes would be obtained from Wisconsin? The State laws on this subject will be severer before they are lighter. The States are disposed to see to it that their own and other companies which come into the States are sound according to their own judgment. With reference to supervising officers, Mr. BARNES remarked that it was the tendency of such officials to represent the companies, whereas they should be the agents of the public. The companies might appoint actuaries and auditors, which would represent them as sound institutions, but that did not satisfy the public. Some English companies had been known to be so represented by their officers, but it afterward appeared that they were insolvent. The people here would not countenance a similar proceeding. It would make little difference if the officer attested under oath. In fact, in some States such a practice would be considered an offence against the law. The Legislature of New-York had found it extremely difficult to obtain the condition of any company, and the speaker did not understand how an organization not legally empowered could better accomplish the task. He admitted the labor of making returns was very great, and suggested that the practical men of the Association arrange a method for lessening the labor, and he had no doubt it would be favorably considered by the Legislature. He did not feel that any disagreement would exist between the interests of the public and the companies, but a tendency to club together against the public would create jealousy on the part of the latter. It was highly important to avoid the dishonest and fraudulent failure of a single company. The times were perilous and temptation abounded on all hands. He was entirely willing to lend aid to any company in the advancement of the cause of life insurance, but he felt that his paramount allegiance was to the public and not to the companies. It was the duty of the General Government to protect the interests of the people.

Mr. N. D. MORGAN, President of the North America Insurance Company of this City, said, in response to Mr. BARNES, that he would not attempt to controvert the question of constitutionality, which had been discussed. The establishment of a National Bureau was needed, and that such a one as should accomplish the objects sought might be organized he very confidently maintained. The use of the word "interference," to which Mr. BARNES had referred, did not involve any controversy, nor show a disposition to bring it about. Mr. MORGAN said that he was sure the gentleman who had employed it did not intend it should bear an offensive meaning. Without coming in conflict with any true interest of any State, a National Bureau could be maintained. It might be under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior, or of the Treasury Department.

Mr. ELIZUR WRIGHT said that what the Life Insurance Companies required was intelligent legislation. They asked for laws simple and so made that compliance with them would be inexpensive. If the Convention could so operate as to influence the Legislature in a right direction, a great object of common interest would be attained. The main point was for the Legislature and the Convention to agree on a common standard. To inspire public confidence the companies must agree among themselves. The great difficulty in securing liberal State legislation heretofore grew out of the action of the companies. They invoked the Legislature to aid them in keeping away companies of other States. The regulating of expenses and the collecting of vital statistics must devolve on the association. It was difficult to establish the true law of mortality, but an assumption must be fixed and agreed upon in order for the association to secure the public confidence. As to the matter of valuation, if the Legislature did not estimate properly, the people should do it for themselves. He was a citizen of the United States, and did not recognize the right of any State Legislature to prevent him from going into any State and transacting insurance business.

Mr. THOMAS W. RUSSELL, Secretary of the Connecticut General Company, did not understand that any opposition existed with reference to the legislation of the State. The companies desired to get the confidence of the Legislatures so they could go fairly before the public. Some limit must be had even to intelligent legislation. It was essential to have a common standard of valuation. One report would cover all that could be covered by a dozen reports. The public would be best served when the companies were rightly treated. At present much of the State law on the subject of insurance was a farce. To have additional State Insurance Departments would only be a burden and expense to the people. The feeling of the companies was not to avoid giving one exhibit, but making out a number when one would answer every purpose.

Mr. JOHN EADIE, of the United States Company, said, in the course of his remarks, that the number of life insurance policies issued in the United States was about 200,000; amount insured, nearly $900,000,000; the sum paid to dying policy-holders annually not far from $6,000,000. There was probably not a life insurance company in the United States which did not act on the principle of its responsibility to the people; and the unity of the general interest and that of the companies was fully recognized. The conflicting State laws were very embarrassing to the companies, inasmuch as they were obliged to employ a large force of clerks to make out reports. He hoped some unity of action would be arrived at.

Mr. MORGAN thought if they were obliged to make out thirty-six reports, it would be well to have them made out at one time, by a common standard.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Providence, thought it objectionable to place the matter in the hands of Washington officials, and yet it was necessary something should be done. The State should adopt a general law of insurance, and the companies should hold annual meetings, at which their officers should make statements showing the condition of those bodies.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Milwaukee, favored the adoption of a system which would secure harmony of action.

Mr. STEVENS said that the position of Mr. BARNES, that an independent national bureau would be illegal, was undoubtedly correct. The speaker had consulted counsel. A national union of companies to accomplish the main objects of this Convention was certainly attainable.

Mr. MORGAN submitted his views as to what definite course should be adopted. The companies ought at once to agree on some standard of measure and valuation of their assets and liabilities, and go to the Legislatures of the several States with it. It would not be necessary to do away with State supervision of State institutions; but the result would be to make a union of insurance interests, which could be centralized in one bureau. A statistician should then be appointed for the bureau. There ought to be made, likewise, a code of ethics, to be applicable to the manner of doing business everywhere.

Mr. BARNES said it was his desire that the institution should be run in such a way as not to destroy itself. If the companies do not do right, the people will discover it, and speedily put them in the Court of Chancery for dissolution.

Mr. CHICKERING recommended the adoption of a system of correct valuation, with the approval of the States; the abolition of State taxes and license fees; and the collection of vital statistics of the various sections of the country

Mr. WHITE, general agent, said a bill for the creation of a national bureau of insurance had been presented in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress at its first session, through the influence of the Fire, Life and Accident Companies, and he believed also of the Marine Companies. This bill was to come up in the next Congress. It puts the bureau under the control of the Treasury Department. The authority of the State charters is recognized, but the companies are held responsible to the Government, as the National Banks are.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, it was resolved that the questions involved in procuring national or State legislation should be considered exclusively until those questions were disposed of, and that other companies not represented here be invited to send their representatives. Mr. MORGAN then moved that the companies represented here form themselves into "The Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States," for the objects of procuring national or uniform State legislation, publishing vital statistics, and generally of promoting the life insurance interests of the United States.

This motion will be entertained to-day at the reassembling of the Convention.

Board of Education.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held last evening, President MCLEON in the chair, and seventeen members present.

NOMINATION OF INSPECTORS BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor HOFFMAN sent in the following names of persons nominated by him as Inspectors of Common Schools, to fill vacancies occurring on the 1st of January next: First District, JOHN OTTERSON; Second District, HENRY TICE; Third District, ALFRED MOORE; Fourth District, WILLIAM E. BRINKERHOFF; Fifth District, RICHARD E. FELLOWS; Sixth District, THOS. J. HALL; Seventh District, JOHN J. TIETJIN.

THANKSGIVING.

A resolution was adopted directing the schools to be closed on Friday, the day after Thanksgiving.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Board went into an election by ballot of two assistant Superintendents for the ensuing three years, commencing on the 1st of January next. WM. JONES and NORMAN A. CALKINS, the present incumbents, were unanimously reëlected.

ABOUT THE PRINCIPAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 27.

The Committee on Teachers, to whom was recommitted their report relative to the charges against LOUISA M. RILEY, Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 27, in the Nineteenth Ward, reported that they had investigated the charges and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board cannot comply with the request of the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward, to remove Miss RILEY from her position as Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 27, but it is of opinion that she was unnecessarily severe and showed a vindictive spirit in the punishment of the child who made the disturbance in her school in the month of June last, although the said child was guilty of stealing.

After considerable discussion a substitute for the above resolution was adopted, dismissing the charges against Miss RILEY, without expressing any opinion as to her culpability or that of the child.

ECONOMIZING GAS.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD offered a resolution that the employes of the Board be requested to economise gas so far as possible.

Mr. VANCE wished to know what kind of gas was meant? [Laughter.]

The mover of the resolution explained that he meant coal gas, which he had observed was more freely used than necessary, and he thought $5,000 or $10,000 might be saved by a proper economy.

The resolution was lost.

The Board then adjourned.

THE ALLEGED CLERICAL PICK-POCKET CASE.

The Examination in the Williams' Case Resumed—Important Testimony—Interesting Documents, etc.

The examination in the case of the Rev. G. T. WILLIAMS, who stands charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. CLARA J. MOORE, of Philadelphia, a short time ago, with the particulars of which our readers are by this time doubtless quite familiar, was resumed yesterday morning before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. As usual, the audience was very large, and took a deep interest in the proceeding. The majority seemed to be friends of the prosecution, whose satisfaction at any testimony offered that seemed to prejudice the clergyman's case was so loudly marked at times as to call forth a severe rebuke from the presiding Justice, who said he would not allow any applause whatever in the room during the sitting of the Court.

The following is the evidence in full.

TESTIMONY OF ROUNDSMAN DELAMATER.

Officer Delamater testified: I arrested the prisoner; I stood at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue and saw there was a disturbance on the corner below; I ran down there, and as I was going across the street I saw something handed to Mrs. Moore; I went to the prisoner; a gentleman who was present said, "Arrest this man, he has picked that lady's pocket:" I said, "What lady?" the lady turned around and said, "Mine;" I then told the officer who came up behind me to bring Mrs. Moore to headquarters; she refused to accompany him, as she had an engagement at 2 o'clock; I offered to go with her to the Fifth-avenue Hotel and remain until she fulfilled her engagement; I took the prisoner to the hotel with her and waited for her; I then and there asked the prisoner where he got the pocket-book; he said, "On the bottom of the stage;" I told Mrs. Moore she must go to headquarters and get the pocketbook, otherwise I could not give it to her; she came to make the complaint with great reluctance.

Cross-examination—I did not state the fact of his finding the purse on my previous examination; I then swore to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; I did not give this material fact because I was not asked for it; I then bore in mind this fact just stated as to what he said; I was only asked where I arrested the prisoner and what was said there; if I am not mistaken, I think I told this to the Judge privately, on the day of the arrest; I did not then feel under any obligation to disclose this fact; I searched Mr. Williams; I found no photograph upon his person; I found a lady's miniature in his pocket in a red velvet case; (picture shown to the witness;) yes, that is the one; I found a knife, also, upon him; it is at Headquarters, locked up; it was not very sharp; it was an old knife; I did not observe that the prisoner wore a ring; I did not hear him deny having the pocket-book; he had $62 58 in money in his pocket; I did not find any instrument used by pickpockets or dishonest persons in his possession; I did not see him throw anything away.

Re-direct—I noticed his hands when I arrested him; there was a glove on the left hand; I am sure he had no ring on either of his fingers; his right hand glove was in his left hand; at the time of my first affidavit no question was asked me with reference to new matter testified to to-day by me.

By the Judge—I did not hear any question asked by any one of Williams before the arrest with reference to the pocket-book; the prisoner made no statement to me when arrested; he only said, "Let me go and I'll go with you."

TESTIMONY REDIRECT OF MRS. THAYER.

Mrs. Emma F. Thayer recalled for the prosecution—There was a looking-glass in the omnibus; I saw the prisoner before he got into the omnibus; he was standing on the curb-stone when I first saw him, looking at the stage, as near as I can recollect; he allowed the stage to go about twenty feet, when he ran and jumped in without stopping the stage; when he first got in he seated himself next to Mrs. Moore; Williams was the first one who entered the stage after Mrs. Moore; I got in at the Fulton Ferry; no other person sat between the prisoner and Mrs. Moore between the time when Williams got in and the occurrence of the loss of the pocket-book; Mrs. Moore got in about two minutes before the prisoner entered.

Re-direct—Mrs. Moore got in at the block above Ball & Black's, on Broadway; two persons beside myself were in the stage after Mrs. Moore and before Mr. Williams entered; they sat on the left hand side; on the opposite side sat Mr. Gale and a lady; on the left there were Mr. Williams, Mrs. Moore, witness and an unknown old lady; I never saw the old lady before that occasion; I sat by the door; the third lady was between witness and Mrs. Moore; she sat almost midway; there were six persons in the stage after Williams entered; I think I would know the strange lady if I saw her again; no one entered after Williams before Mrs. Kendall and her niece entered; I don't remember if any lady got out between the time of Williams' entrance and Mrs. Kendall's; I saw the unknown lady get out of the stage; she got out at Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue; after the strange lady got out and before the occurrence no one else got into the stage; I did not see the prisoner take Mrs. Moore's purse; the first intimation I had of it was when he endeavored to pull the strap; then I heard Mrs. Kendall say, "Give me the pocket-book;" I did not hear Mr. Williams' reply; I was where I could well hear any reply if he had made it; his face was not toward me; I rode on after the occurrence; I did not hear Mr. Williams deny having the pocket-book; I heard the prisoner only once asked if he had the pocket-book.

At this stage of the proceedings the prosecution called a Mrs. Sallie H. Parsons, of Brooklyn, upon the stand, and offered to prove by her that the prisoner was not as innocent as his counsel would represent; that he was engaged in another transaction of the same kind, the same day. To the introduction of her testimony Mr. Pryor, as counsel for the accused, stoutly objected, insisting that unless the lady could testify as to the charge now being tried her evidence could not be received. He explained that he made this objection simply as a matter of law. That so far as any charge against the prisoner was concerned he challenged a full, free and careful investigation of the same. He insisted that so soon as the present examination should have been concluded the lady be compelled to make a formal charge against the prisoner if she has any to prefer.

Justice Dodge—Do you know, of your own knowledge, anything about the charge against Williams, now being investigated?

Witness—No, Sir.

Justice Dodge—Then the objection of counsel is sustained. If you have any knowledge of the prisoner's guilt, in any other connection, and wish to present it you may do so in the proper way, by making a formal charge against him. Have you any such charge to offer?

Witness—No, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. KENDALL.

Mrs. Amanda Kendall, recalled for cross-examination: I sat on the right hand side, about the middle of the seat, in the stage, at the time of the occurrence; Miss Irving was opposite to Mr. Williams, and I sat next to her; I did not see Williams take the purse; the first intimation I had, Miss Irving told me "that man had picked that lady's pocket;" I do not remember the exact language she used; about half a dozen persons were in the stage when I got in; on the left hand side, I think there were four persons, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Thayer and another person; the latter got out just before the occurrence; I don't know who she was; there were some got out of the stage, but none entered between the time I entered the stage and the time of the occurrence; I did not observe the prisoner particularly before the affair; he was sitting sideways, looking directly ahead, his left arm leaning upon the window, and left hand, I think, hanging down; I don't know if there was a glove on his left hand.

TESTIMONY OF MONROE F. GALE.

Monroe F Gale, foreman of the NEW-YORK TIMES composing-room being cross-examined, testified: I entered the stage opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; I sat in the right hand corner by the door; I sat there all the time, till I got out; I did not observe Mrs. Moore get in, but I saw Mr. Williams enter the stage; I don't know how many were in the stage after Mr. Williams got in; I did not see him take the pocket-book; the first intimation I had I heard one of the ladies say, "That man has your pocket-book;" I did not hear him deny having it; I did not hear him say anything about it, except when Mrs. Moore made the demand, he said, "I will give it to you if you let me go;" I did not see Mrs. Moore take Mr. Williams' hat from his head; after the first intimation till its final conclusion I was not observant of what transpired in the stage.

The prosecution here rested.

Mr. Pryor desired to call Mrs. Moore to the stand for recross-examination, but owing to the lady's serious illness she was not able to be present, and under motion of counsel, the further examination in the case was postponed until Thursday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The original of the following

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS

were shown to the members of the Press, with a request for their publication:

State of Virginia, Corporation of Fredericksburgh, to Wit:—This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a notary public, in and for the Corporation and State aforesaid, R. T. Thorn, James Cooke, John Coaksley, L. J. Huffman, Edward Carter, C. B. Wellford, G. F. Carmichael, F. P. Wellford, Peter Goodrich, to me personally known to be men of standing and character, and made oath that they have known Rev. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS from his youth, and verily believe him to be among the most honorable and religious men of the present age; and that during an acquaintance extending through a very long period they had ever found him above any suspicion. No man has had, and we believe justly, a higher reputation for honorable and Christian conduct than Rev. G. T. WILLIAMS.

(Signed) R. T. THORN, and others as above.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, in and for the Corporation of Fredericksburgh, and State of Virginia.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 17th day of November, 1866.

(Signed) H. P. CHEW, Notary Public.

SUFFOLK, Va., Nov. 8, 1866.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: We have heard with regret of your embarrassing position, and assure you of our heartfelt sympathy. Everything that we have seen, known or heard of you in the past renders the charge against you most incredible to us. We know but little more than we have seen in the daily papers, but we most sincerely and earnestly desire and pray that you may be able to establish your innocence without a doubt, and soon return to the bosom of your interesting family and to the flock of your charge. Ministering as we have long done to the citizens of the same town, we have judged it not inappropriate to thus express our feelings of personal regard for you and interest in your present and future welfare, in this the most trying sorrow of your life. We commend you to the mercy and compassion of that God who watcheth the fall of the lonely sparrow before the fowler.

We are, yours in Gospel bonds,
W. B. WELLON,
Pastor of Evangelical Christian Church;
JAMES A. CROWDER,
Pastor of M. E. Church South.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERIES.

Examination at the Tombs Yesterday—Testimony of Capt. Jourdan and of Mr. Rufus Lord, Owner of the Stolen Bonds.

Before Justice Dowling.

Another examination in the well-known case of the Lord bond robberies was opened in the examination-room of the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Judge DOWLING presiding. The prisoners, W. R. BABCOCK and FRANK HELLEN—jointly accused of participation in the robbery—were both present. Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD and Mr. ORLANDO STUART appeared for BABCOCK; Ex-Judge STEWART and Mr. ALGERNON SULLIVAN for HELLEN; Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL for Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., and Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., Assistant-District-Attorney, for the people.

Mr. O. STEWART, addressing the Judge, applied that the case might be commenced *de novo*. Mr. BEDFORD acceded to this, and called to the stand Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct Police. But before the witness had spoken four lines, Mr. STEWART again rose, asking the counsel for the people whether he proposed to make use of any confession which HELLEN may have made to criminate his (Mr. STEWART'S) client BABCOCK. Judge DOWLING remarked that BABCOCK'S name had not yet been mentioned, to which Mr. STEWART replied that they did not know what Capt. JOURDAN'S testimony was intended to reveal, and that BABCOCK'S rights could not be compromised by any arrangement of the counsel for the people. The idea of making HELLEN testify against his client could only be justified by a joint indictment against them. Such had not at present been made. Mr. BEDFORD explained that Mr. LORD had been sent for in a carriage, and that his affidavit would bear out the course he had taken. In this state of facts it was decided to wait for Mr. LORD, who, on his arrival, swore to the following affidavit:

MR. LORD'S AFFIDAVIT.

Rufus S. Lord, No. 38 Exchange-place, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That on the 7th day of March, 1866, at the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent the following property, viz: A quantity of United States bonds and securities, consisting of Five-twenty bonds, Seven and three-tenths bonds, Ten-forty bonds, amounting to the sum of about $1,300,000, the property of deponent; and that the bonds Nos. 90, 101, 1,106, 1,115, being Seven and three-tenths coupon bonds of $5,000 each, of the issue of Aug. 15, 1864, and that the bonds Nos. 3,886, 3,889, 1,399 and 1,691, being one 7 3.10 coupon bond of the issue of June, 1864, were a part of said bonds, so stolen as aforesaid, and the property of deponent, and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect and does suspect that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by some person or persons to him unknown; that he has been informed, by information received from Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct Police, that a number of bonds, answering the description of the bonds which were stolen from deponent, were sold by Frank Hellen, here present, to Jay, Cooke & Co., and from the admissions made by said Hellen to Capt. Jourdan, the said Hellen says he received the same from William R. Babcock, who also, as deponent is informed, admits giving the said bonds and securities to said Hellen for sale RUFUS L. LORD.

Sworn before me this 21st day of November, 1866.
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

On reading this affidavit no further objection to Capt. JOURDAN'S testimony being received was raised.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. JOURDAN.

I am a Captain of the Metropolitan Police, Sixth Precinct; I had a conversation with Frank Hellen in this City last Sunday afternoon, Mr. Houston being present; it was at the Station-house, and was as follows: I began the conversation; he was under arrest, and knew me to be an officer; I went into my room where Hellen was, and said to him, "Hellen, I am going to ask you a question, but you can answer it or not, as you see fit;" I said, "Where did you get the $25,000 worth of bonds you sold to Jay, Cooke & Co., belonging to Mr. Lord?" he said he got them from W. R. Babcock; I asked him what amount he bought from Babcock; he told me $45,000 worth; I asked what he had done with them; he told me he sold them to Jay, Cooke & Co.; I asked him what percentage he was allowed for selling the bonds; he told me 2½ per cent.; I asked him if he had more bonds to sell that belonged to Babcock; he told me "No," but that Babcock had given him to understand that he had between $400,000 and $500,000 worth of United States securities and bonds to dispose of; I asked him where he got the coupons for selling which he was arrested; he said he got them from Babcock; I asked him what he got for selling them; he said about $25, and that he had not paid Babcock for the coupons; he explained that he had never said anything about the bonds for the reason that Babcock came into him when he was in prison and told him to keep a stiff upper lip, and all would be well; I asked him if he had a $1,000 7.30 bond from Babcock, and he did not recollect at first, but afterward he said he had; this was all of the first conversation, and in consequence of it I and Detectives Elder and McCord arrested Babcock on the following Monday night at No. 560 Broadway; he asked why he was arrested, and when we got to the Station-house I told him for selling Hellen $45,000 or $46,000 worth of bonds stolen from Mr. Lord; he admitted it; I asked him where he got them from; he said he bought them of a man whose name he did not know; I asked him where he saw the man; he said at No. 193 Fulton-street; I asked if that was not a sporting house, and he said it was; when I asked for a description of the man, he said he was about 40 years of age, wearing a drab Kossuth hat, and being about my own size; I asked him if he did not buy them from a man named Stuart?

[Here some amusement was created by some one in Court asking "which one?" two learned gentlemen in the room bearing the name.]

Yesterday morning (said Capt. Jourdan) I had another conversation with Babcock, but I used no inducements to get him to speak; he asked me to wait of his own accord, and then said he had not told the truth about where he got the bonds from; I asked him where he really did get them from, and he said from Mr. Coffey, of No. 560 Broadway, and he was pretty certain Coffey had got them from the man he had described as being like me; asked what Coffey had paid for these bonds, and he told me 80 per cent.; I asked him what he was to get for selling them, and he said all over 80 per cent. was to be divided equally between himself and Coffey. His counsel then made his appearance and I had no chance to talk to him. [Laughter.]

By Mr. Sullivan—In conversation Hellen told me he had paid to Babcock the money immediately on receiving it from Jay Cooke.

This closed Capt. Jourdan's testimony.

EVIDENCE OF MR. LORD.

Mr. Rufus L. Lord was then sworn, and subjected to a short examination. He said: At the time these bonds were lost I had a complete list of them; it is now in my office; in the earlier part the entries were made by myself—later, by my brother; I lost $500,000 in $5,000 7.30 bonds; I do not, independent of my memoranda, recollect their numbers; different parties were employed in getting out the circular about the robbery; $150,000 worth of bonds were returned to me; some person in Boston sent them, I believe; the bargain to return them was made with the thieves in the East, near Newburyport.

Judge DOWLING adjourned the examination until Friday at 1:30 P. M., peremptorily refusing applications for bail.

The Citizens' Association in Reply to Comptroller Brennan.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Nov. 21, 1866.

To the Public:

While charges of criminal misappropriation of the public funds by Mr. MATTHEW P. BRENNAN are pending before the Commissioner appointed by the Governor, this Association can, of course, have no personal controversy with him. Indeed no notice would have been taken of his letter except that it purported to be a reply to another letter signed by some highly respectable gentlemen, all of whom we have no doubt will deeply regret the use of their signatures, when they apprehend the real circumstances of the case. We desire simply to say that the statement that this Association ever employed their accountants to make a general investigation of the Comptroller's books, that they reported favorably, and that we suppressed their report, is in general and in detail untrue.

The only color for this untrue statement is to be found in the fact that on various occasions we have sent an accountant to examine certain specific items in the Comptroller's Office, the result of which specific investigations has generally been unfavorable to the administration of Mr. BRENNAN.

We shall not at this time critically examine the schedule of alleged honest actions which makes up so large a part of the Comptroller's letter, culled as they are from the operations of four years of enormous expenditures, and evidently put forward as the redeeming features of his official career, as their investigation is now pending. Were these claims to extraordinary integrity well founded, and had they illustrated the *general rule* of his official conduct, Mr. BRENNAN would have been the constant recipient of the thanks of this Association. In this movement we have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; and no one knows so well as Mr. BRENNAN himself why his official acts have awakened the honest indignation of every intelligent friend of reform.

By order of the Executive Council Citizens' Association of New-York.

C. F. MONTGOMERY,
Corresponding Secretary Citizens' Association.

THE SECOND-AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Investigation by Coroner Naumann—Additional Testimony—Two of the Accused Turn State's Evidence.

In yesterday's TIMES the fact was mentioned that JAMES DOUGHERTY, MICHAEL MEAGHER and MICHAEL HUGHES had been arrested by the Eighteenth Ward Police, on a charge of having committed an assault upon WALTER WESTCOTT on the 3d inst., in a First-avenue restaurant, when WESTCOTT received such injuries as resulted in his death on the 11th. Coroner NAUMANN held a supplementary examination in the case yesterday afternoon, when the following additional testimony was elicited, MEAGHER and HUGHES having turned State's evidence.

Michael Meagher, being sworn, testified: I reside at No. 343 East Thirty-first-street; I did not know that I was in Mr. Meyer's house until next morning; I woke up and we sat on the bed talking; there were three of us; it was in Dougherty's house in Twenty-eighth-street, near First-avenue; we were talking of what happened the night before; Dougherty said, "I cut him," meaning deceased; I asked him what he did it for; he said, "Because Westcott hit me in the face;" my eye was black and my face was all swollen up; I did not remember anything about it; Dougherty said he had cut the man in the oyster saloon in First-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; I was intoxicated that night; there were four of us together; I did not see a knife in Dougherty's hands; I do not know how I got into the place or how I got out; Dougherty did not show me a knife; the party consisted of myself, Michael Hughes, Owen Whitney and the prisoner, James Dougherty; I think I said that I gave the prisoner a knife; I had a knife that night, but did not have it next morning; I was so drunk that I did not know anything.

Michael Hughes, being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 303 East Thirty-first-street; I was in company with Dougherty and the others on the night of the affray; I do not know what occurred that night in the oyster-saloon; the next morning the mother of Meagher came into my room where I was sleeping; she asked me if I knew where he was; I told her "No," but would try and find him; I asked her if he was home that night; she said "No;" I went to the Twenty-second-street Station-house to look for him, they told me there was no such man under arrest there; I then went over to the Twenty-ninth-street Station-house, but could not find him; I then went back to his mother's room and told her; that afternoon I was talking to Meagher; I said: "Mike, do you know who had the knife?" he said "Yes, that he had a knife and that Dougherty asked for it; he gave it to him, and Dougherty went away, and when he came back, said: 'I've cut the son of a b—h;'" Owen Whitney told me that Dougherty confessed to him having cut the man, and that he would cut his father when in liquor; we were all intoxicated that night; I was so drunk that I did not know whether I was in the saloon or not.

Geo. W. Holman testified: I am Sergeant of Police detailed at the Inspector's office; I was ordered to take charge of this case, and obtained Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to assist me; I had slight descriptions of the men; while looking for Whitney I discovered the whereabouts of Michael Hughes; on the afternoon of the 17th inst. I proceeded to the Franklin Forge, in First-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, with Officer Harris, and arrested Hughes; he then told me that Meagher was in the same shop, and I also arrested him; they then told me the names of the other two as James Dougherty and Owen Whitney; I then instructed Officer Harris to keep a close watch on the place where Dougherty boarded, in Twenty-eighth-street; on the morning of the 19th inst. Harris arrested Dougherty at the house, and brought him to the Central office.

Officer John Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified: I arrested Hughes and Meagher at the Franklin Forge at about 4 o'clock on Saturday last; Meagher stated to me that Dougherty had confessed to him that he had stabbed the man; Meagher also stated to me that Dougherty asked for his knife on that night and that he gave it to him; and that the reason why he had stabbed deceased was because deceased had struck him; I arrested Dougherty at his sister's house at 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

MICHAEL MEYERS, the proprietor of the saloon where the affray took place, and his wife were also examined, but they simply corroborated the above testimony.

The examination being closed, DOUGHERTY was formally examined by the Coroner, when he stated that he was 22 years of age, was born in this City, and was a machinist by occupation. In answer to the charge he said: "I am innocent of it; I know nothing about it."

The Coroner then committed the prisoner to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both HUGHES and MEAGHER were sent to the House of Detention for witnesses.

POLICE CHANGES.

Capt. Walling Appointed Inspector—Transfers and Appointments.

A meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday morning, when the office of Inspector, made vacant by the decease of Mr. CARPENTER, was filled by the promotion of Capt. GEO. W. WALLING by an unanimous vote. Capt. WALLING is one of the oldest members of the New-York Police force, having been appointed a patrolman in 1847, and assigned to the Third Ward. He was on duty on the corner of Park-place and Broadway in 1852 when TOM HYER thrashed Yankee SULLIVAN in JOHN FLORENCE'S saloon, which event led to the prize fight between those two pugilists. In 1853 WALLING was made a Captain in the Municipal Police, and assigned to the Eighteenth Ward for duty. During the year previous to the establishment of the Metropolitan Police Capt. WALLING was dismissed by Mayor WOOD on political grounds, and he was one of the first appointments made under the new law, and was given command, first of the Detective Force, and afterward of the Twentieth Precinct, which he has held ever since, being highly esteemed by his brother officers.

The following are the regular changes and transfers consequent upon the death of Mr. CARPENTER, which were made by the Board:

Inspector George W. DILKS to be Office Inspector, vice DANIEL CARPENTER, deceased; Inspector JAMES LEONARD, Inspector of First District, vice GEORGE W. DILKS, promoted; Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct, to be Inspector of the Second District; Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, transferred to the Twentieth; Capt. JOHN J. WILLIAMSON, from the Fourteenth to Sixteenth; Sergeant IRA S. GARLAND, from the Second District Police Court to the Fourteenth Precinct, as Acting Captain of that precinct. Sergeant HENRY BURDEN has been transferred from the Eighteenth Precinct to the Second District Police Court.

THE WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS OF NEW-YORK.

Memorial of the Ship-owners' Association.

At the last meeting of the Senatorial Committee, held for the purpose of receiving testimony in relation to the wharves, piers and slips of New-York, the following memorial was received from the Ship-owners' Association of this City:

The undersigned, merchants, on behalf of the Ship-owners' Association of New-York, desire to express to your honorable Committee their satisfaction at the determination of the Senate of this State to inform itself, through your investigations, distinctly and fully as to the condition and management of the wharves, piers and slips of this City in their relations to the commercial interests of the port.

Intelligent and earnest representatives of reform have already submitted for your consideration the long statistics of grievances which, in part, at least, your own personal observations have already been sufficient to verify. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to enter upon the details of this subject further than to remark that they present themselves under three general aspects, viz.: The character of the piers and wharves themselves, as regards their adaptation to the wants of commerce; the condition of the same, and the provisions for their appropriation to the uses of the commerce of the port.

In every particular it must be confessed that New-York falls behind not only the great commercial centres of Europe, but even the lesser maritime cities of America. The natural advantages of her magnificent harbor and her geographical position alone sustain her in the great race for supremacy.

The wooden piers and wharves of New-York are, in their best estate, frail structures, built in conformity with the ideas of a past age and the requirements of a primitive commerce. Above water exposed to the constant influences of decay and to the peril of conflagration, and below to the destructive agencies of swift tides and Winter's ice. Unequal to the weight of large cargoes and the wear and tear of ceaseless traffic, and insecurely anchored to the river's bed, at one time they break down with valuable merchandise and disappear beneath the waves, and at another succumb to the pressure of rapid currents and drifting ice and are bodily swept from their foundations.

In their ordinary condition, as set forth in the reports of the Citizens' Association and elsewhere, their utter inadequacy is not only disgraceful, but imposes a wasteful tax upon every dollar alike of our vast export and import, and your honorable Committee will not fail to remark that, by confession of all parties, there is at present no power with either State or local officials sufficiently defined or sufficiently exercised to better this unfortunate state of things.

In full harmony with the primitive and unscientific character of the wharves and piers, but in pitiful contrast with the comprehensive regulations of foreign Dock Boards, are the arrangements for their supervision and control and the berthing of vessels, under a system productive of endless vexation and loss to the merchant, and totally inadequate to a wise and impartial distribution of the facilities of the port in the interest of commerce at large.

Unfortunately the perplexities of the question do not end here. Profiting by the universal clamor for relief, private interests, not always associated with presumptive public advantages, continually address the Legislature of the State for special enactments directly affecting the state of our harbor. In the

conflict which thus ensues, the paramount interests of commerce, and the rights of the people of the State, as yet unimpaired, are constantly exposed to menace.

The exigencies of the case demand the prompt intervention of the Legislature. The supreme control of the subject must be resumed by the State, to be vested anew in stronger hands.

In the judgment of the Ship-owner's Association the present and future welfare of the commerce of New-York would be best promoted by the creation of a Commission of Piers and Docks, authorized to extinguish the title of the present owners of wharves and piers, to devise plans for permanent rebuilding, with full powers of control and supervision, and empowered further, under suitable limitations, to issue bonds for the new constructions, principal and interest of the same to be provided for by an adequate tariff of wharfage. Eventually this tariff should be graduated to meet the bare expenses of maintaining the system.

Whether a remedy so comprehensive and far-reaching in its effects could be at once adopted in its entirety may, perhaps, be questioned; but the undersigned are strongly persuaded that it offers the only solution of the momentous interests involved consistent with the future commercial dignity of the City and the rights of the people of the State.

Under any circumstances, however, a State Commission, with powers adequate to the full control and supervision of the existing wharves and piers, is a necessity not safely to be ignored—a Commission selected from the commercial class, and representing its various interests, in which should be concentrated the scattered powers and obligations of the existing boards. Such a body could at least safely defend the interests of the State against private aggression and develop to its fullest effectiveness the existing system.

Perhaps no class in the community has experienced longer or more directly the manifold burdens now sought to be removed than the body of general ship-owners. They approach your honorable Committee at this time, however, in the advocacy of no private projects or views, but with the sole object of securing for themselves, and for all whose interests may now or hereafter unite to swell the vast commerce of this port, the wise development and the unimpaired and impartial enjoyment of all its commercial facilities.

GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, Chairman.
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES A. VAN BRUNT,
AMBROSE SNOW,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD HINCKEN,
JOHN G. DALE,
WILLIAM C. STURGES,
} Committee.
THOMAS S. SANDFORD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

The Whisky Distillery Frauds—The Examination Resumed—Evidence of Mr. Glass—More Arrests.

The investigation into the alleged cases of illicit distillation in Brooklyn was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner NEWTON.

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL and Judge DITTENHOEFER appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Glass, the foreman of two or three of the distilleries continued his evidence. He said: In each instance they put in a gallon of alcohol in the mash as it went down, which was at the time the yeast was added; that was varied at different times; they added more at the Greenpoint distillery, because the mash was larger; after fermentation more turpentine was put in at different times, as they did not know how much it would bear; he thought that the addition of turpentine at the first instance would retard the fermentation, and his first experience was that it did retard it; Mr. Smith desired witness to put in the turpentine when the mash was boiling, but he thought it would all evaporate, and the result was that it was put in at different times; he did not know of any other cause for the delay in the fermentation, except the presence of the turpentine in the mash; after the first experiment they never put in less than a gallon in the first instance, when the mash was put down; this would make about one-third of one per cent. of the alcohol; on one occasion, at the Greenpoint distillery, they put ten gallons, which was about two and one-half per cent., to the alcohol; the effect was seriously to injure the fermentation; the beer did not work off so soon, and did not produce so much alcohol; he found that the addition of turpentine has the effect of injuring the fermentation; the object of adding the turpentine was to get as much as the alcohol would hold in solution and not burn; after experiments they found that the best time to put in the turpentine was when the fermentation was complete or nearly so; after that stage they put in three-fourths of the turpentine into the cistern, when it was plugged up; after this it was run into a receiver, so as to be thoroughly mixed with the beer; this was at the Husted distillery, and he supposed it was the same at the other distilleries; after the liquor came from the still he thought it was about sixty to seventy per cent. of alcohol and turpentine and the balance fussel oil; witness never added any alcohol himself, but directed it done; the liquor, after distillation, was run into casks and sent away; he did not know where it was sent; before the casks went away they were branded "burning fluid," and after some forty had been sent away they commenced to number them; he saw some of them put on board a lighter in Williamsburgh; it was on the south side of Seventh-street; there were one hundred and fifty-six barrels put on there; the capacity of the Husted distillery was 3,500 gallons every twenty-four hours; there has been more produced, but that was about a fair average; the barrels averaged about forty and sixty gallons; the capacity of the Greenpoint distillery was 4,550 gallons every twenty-four hours; he did not know how much burning fluid was actually produced daily at these distilleries.

The counsel for the defence objected to the style of examination, as it was irrelevant. They were here to answer the charge of manufacturing spirits without paying the internal revenue tax, and it was quite immaterial how much was manufactured.

Mr. TRACY, the District-Attorney, stated that if the counsel for the defence would admit who the parties were who owned these distilleries, it would, no doubt, save considerable time. This, however, the counsel declined to do, and the examination was resumed.

The grain used was corn, rye, oats and malt. The distilling apparatus was in the same building where the burning fluid was produced.

The case at this point was adjourned.

MORE ARRESTS.

At noon yesterday Mr. WILSON, proprietor of a distillery in Classon-avenue, which was seized on Monday on information furnished by FREDERICK COCHEN, Revenue Inspector, appeared before the United States District-Attorney and made affidavit to the effect that COCHEN had taken from him a bribe of $50 in June last, in consideration of which COCHEN had agreed not to interfere with his business. Both WILSON and COCHEN were arrested and taken before Commissioner NEWTON, who held them to answer in the sum of $4,000.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

AN ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER.

JAMES ROGAN was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having attempted the life of his wife CATHARINE. It appears that for some time past the husband has entertained a groundless jealousy, which culminated in his seizing the unfortunate woman by the hair, and cutting a deep and dangerous wound in her throat. While struggling with her infuriated husband Mrs. ROGAN received several severe cuts on her hands. When the assailant was brought before the magistrate, his wife preferred a charge of felonious assault, with intent to take life, upon which the prisoner was held for trial, and locked up in default of $2,000 bail. ROGAN is a native of Ireland, thirty-three years of age, and confessed his guilt. Both husband and wife were of respectable appearance.

THE BOAT LAW.

Sergt. FITZGERALD, of the Harbor Police, arrested ALEXANDER YOUNG, for illegally boarding the brig *Modern*, lying in the stream; and PATRICK DAVIS was arrested on board the brig *John Gee* on a similar complaint. Both the accused were admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each, to answer the charges at the Court of General Sessions.

HEARTLESS TREATMENT.

The Third Ward Police found JAMES CONNOHAN yesterday morning lying on the sidewalk in Robinson-street. CONNOHAN stated that he was injured by a fall from a new building in Providence, R. I., the property of a Mr. CRANSTON. He applied for admission to the Providence Hospital, but he was refused on the ground that he did not belong to that city, and might become an extra expense to the county. The authorities, however, placed CONNOHAN on board a steamer for New-York, where he arrived yesterday. When the case was related to Justice DOWLING he ordered the sufferer to be committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

SHOPLIFTERS AT STEWART'S.

About noon yesterday, two respectably dressed females entered the Broadway and Tenth-street establishment of A. T. STEWART, and asked to see some fine laces. Mr. RAE, one of the salesmen in that department, showed them several lots of laces, but none of them suited, and the pair left the store without purchasing anything. Shortly after they had left, a fine piece of "Giupure," containing 27 yards, and valued at $60 75, was missed from the counter. Mr. RAE immediately pursued them, and accusing them of the theft, demanded the restoration of the stolen property. Finding themselves closely pushed, one of them dropped the goods from beneath her shawl, and Mr. RAE picked them up. When taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, they gave their names as ALICE JONES and SARAH BELL. Upon searching them a large bag, such as is generally used by the "profession," was found tied about the waist of Miss ALICE. They were both committed for examination, in default of the required bail.

PETTY CHARGES.

MARY JOHNSON, arrested for stealing a flannel shirt valued at $3 from MARY B. BLEAKING, and RICHARD CONROY, charged with stealing a pair of calfskin boots out of a case in front of store No. 330 Bowery, were committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A FISHER STEALS STEEL.

A young man who gave the name of EUGENE FISHER was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of WM. KONIACKER, who charges him with stealing 4 dozen knives and forks, valued at $15, from his (complainant's) room in the house No. 83 Third-street, on Tuesday evening. It appears that he waited until Mr. KONIACKER went out of the house, and then slipped into his apartments and committed the theft. Admitting his guilt, he was committed for trial in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1965	Hutchinson vs. Allen.	2133	Bernhardt vs. Wanman.
743	Chamberlain vs. Salisbury.	3071	Genet vs. Howland.
993	Benton vs. Myers.	2061	Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly.
503	The People's Pro. Co. vs. Pyno.	1545	Harlem R. R. Co. vs. Merritt.
675	Kime vs. Ford.	1571	Foster vs. Willard.
2069	Coughlin vs. The Second-av. Railroad Co.	1087	Groesbeck vs. Williams.
1469	Anderson vs. Smith.	657	Vail vs. Craig.
1421	Butler vs. The Penn. Railroad Co.	955	Burke vs. Kelly.
2403	Yeamans, Jr., vs. The Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	995	Miller, Jr., vs. Beardsley.
		1549	De Banco vs. Eastmand.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
2	Ferris vs. Kitner.	59	Dickerson vs. Mason et al.
9	Willoughby vs. Clark.	60	Eastwood vs. McNulty.
23	Thayer vs. Clark.	61	Schenck vs. Hatfield.
29	Brett vs. Catlin.	63	Pinnie vs. McKenzie.
48	Hay vs. Smith.	64	Rich vs. Fisher.
49	McCombie vs. Spader.	65	Bristow vs. Roux.
50	Kron vs. Pecks.	66	Artisans' Bank vs. Oakley.
51	Same vs. Same.	67	Webber vs. N. Y. Con. S. Co.
52	Sloane vs. Van Wyck.	68	Field vs. Munson.
53	Morgan vs. Peabody.	69	Dodge vs. Van Zandt.
54	Williamson vs. Musstamm.	70	Jones vs. Tibbetts.
56	Spofford vs. Leland.		
57	Mackay vs. Mudgett.		
58	Schaff vs. Heyman.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
11	Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Co.	16	McIntyre vs. Fitch.
15	Lockwood vs. Wood et al.	18	Lockwood vs. Schoemmell.
		23	Dunham vs. Gebhard.

Issues of Law and Fact.

176	Dunham vs. Newell.	208	Lewis vs. Anson.
198	McCrory vs. McCrory.	215	Burrell vs. Hays.
200	Taylor vs. Ketchum.	162	Hart vs. Wood.
201	Calhoun vs. Ketchum.	216	Little vs. Turnure.
206	Moore vs. Pine.	124	Schettler vs. Smth.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock, M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
32	Vail vs. Craig.	60	Bernen vs. Patterson.
35	Legare vs. Spofford.	78	In re. the app. of Livingston for renewal.
43	The People, &c., ex rel. Dagnall vs. Board of Reg. Second District Eighteenth Ward.	81	Leffingwell vs. Godfrey.
44	Abel vs. Jamieson.	84	Goodwin vs Einestein.
46	Marks vs. Peyser.	87	Evans vs. Adams.
47	Brush vs. The Same.	87½	Hewitt vs. The B. R. Petroleum Co.
45	Obrig vs. The Same.	91	Wranch vs. Watjean.
49	Supers vs. King.	95	Besel vs. Wokestein.
50	In re. the app. of Ross for mandamus vs. Brennan.		

The general call is No. 101—Morentage vs. Conway.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2241	Wakeman vs. Gowdy.	2589	Burrows vs. Brink et al.
1835	Larote vs. The Com. Gen. Trans.	2515	Wilson vs. Jewett.
2567	McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2685	Stennan vs. Eytinge.
2771	Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.	2703	Bellows vs. Fulsom.
1561	Cousins vs. The Mayor	2705	Neimester vs. John.
2081	Rice vs. Spear.	2707	Hickey vs. Keenan.
2545	Larner vs. Graham.	2709	McNally vs. Raymond.
		2711	Francis vs. Tallman.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2810	Ryan vs. Henry, Jr.	2886	Fisher vs. Gilmour.
2596	George the Count Johannes vs. The Bee Print. Co.	2856	McCarthy vs. Duryea.
2882	Gaffrey vs. Dougherty.	2938	Doyle vs. Hickock.
2692	Schriefer vs. The 42d-street, &c., R. R. Co.	2646	Fernand vs. Cloherty.
2620	Thomson vs. Speight.	2195	Stevens vs. Ashley.
2712	Borst vs. Mechbock.	2192	Bennett vs. Scranton.
		2198	Karzmisher vs. Ken.
		2200	Wetz vs. Syz.
		2208	Collins vs. Vanderbilt.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Calendar is the same as was published yesterday.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1117	Whelpley vs. Silverschmidt.	1904	Whitney vs. Hayden.
1790	Schwarman vs. Seaman.	1905	Holmes vs. Brundage.
1814	Moynagh vs. Schepp.	1906	Gunning vs. Sumer.
1874	Develin vs. The U. S. Warehouse Co.	1907	Dunlap, Jr., vs. Fredam.
297	Barker vs. Stacker.	1908	Moore vs. Laurence.
1817	Masterson vs. Kahoe.	1909	American Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Clapp.
1841	Pertens vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	1910	Jones vs. Corn Exchange Ins. Co., of New-York.
1783	Brady vs. Lamb.		

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Wallace vs. Bohm.	170	Springam vs. Scott.
—	Smyth vs. Ayres.	171	Savage vs. Prentice.
140	Lemnen vs. Kinzie.	17	Rose vs. Lorey.
138	Morris vs. Mendzon.	172½	Church vs. Wilson.
163½	Watson vs. Mason.	173	Muller vs. Jackman.
155	Palmer vs. Solomon.	174	Underill vs. Vanderbilt.
165	Whitfield vs. Morrissey.	175	White vs. Hogan.
166	Lemon vs. Jaquenont.	176	Taylor vs. Neuman.
168	Posey vs. Harney.	177	Watts vs. Weiss.
169	Martin vs. Wood.	178	McKenna vs. Bragden.

The Dental Patent Company—Preliminary Injunction Denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Goodyear & Cumming Dental Rubber Patent Co. vs. *T. G. Wait et al.*—Motion for preliminary injunction denied, and plaintiffs ordered to a final hearing.

Messrs. Keller and Blake for plaintiffs; Messrs. Curtis and Law for defendants.

"The Most Remarkable Case the Court Has Ever Known"—The Services of An Appraiser Valued at $1,250 Per Day—Estimate of Horses Used by the Hudson River Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—NOV. 21.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Isaac Mehrback vs. *Charles T. Platt.*—The plaintiff brought this action to recover of defendant the sum of $1,250, claimed to be due to him under the following circumstances: The plaintiff was a dealer in horses, and had been such for a long time. He had the reputation of being a good judge of horseflesh. Mr. Platt, the defendant, had a contract with the Hudson River Railroad Company to propel the cars of the latter through the streets of this City by horse power. For this purpose a large number of horses were requisite. This was under the old *régime*. When the "dummy" system was introduced the defendant's occupation was gone, and he, desiring to dispose of the large number of horses he had on hand, entered into some arrangement whereby the Company were to purchase the horses. For the purpose of getting at the value of them, the Company was to select one appraiser, Mr. Platt one, and, in case they did not agree, those two were to choose an umpire. Mr. Mehrback, the plaintiff herein, was the appraiser selected by Mr. Platt. The parties met, it seems, on a certain day: but the valuations were such that the Company finally determined not to take the horses. Mehrback claims that defendant, Platt, employed him in his interest, and that for the services he rendered on the one day he is entitled to the sum of $1,250. One of the ways in which this amount is arrived at is, as appears from the testimony, that plaintiff by special agreement was to have five per cent. on the estimated value of the horses, and that value, it was thought, might be made to reach the sum of $25,000, which sum at the rate per cent. would be $1,250.

There were a large number of witnesses examined upon either side, the testimony of some of whom was very conflicting. The trial occupied nearly the day. An attempt was made to show that a settlement of the whole matter was made in January, 1865; that then a certain bet, made in the Autumn of 1864 on the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, of $150, had been taken into the account. Defendant also claimed that when he obtained the services of the plaintiff for the purpose of appraising the value of the horses, it was understood between them that payment *was to be made in kind*—*i. e.*, defendant was to appraise something for plaintiff. Defendant testified that in pursuance of this agreement he did appraise several houses for plaintiff, and for this service he charged the sum of $1,250, which he claimed to offset against the claim of his opponent. Considerable testimony was offered which went to show that there had been a great deal of corruption on the part of some one or more persons connected with and interested in the transaction. Much was said in regard to the contract being "greased," by which word counsel and witnesses said they understood that certain men had been bribed, or, at the least, that a very persistent attempt had been made to bribe. There was much more of the like class of testimony offered on both sides. Some of it was excluded; some admitted.

Counsel for the respective parties, in summing up to the Jury, each for himself, protested that he had never seen a similar case, and he hoped never to look upon its like again. The sum of $1,250 was regarded by all as a good round price for one day's work. One of the counsel said that the President of the United States received less than $70 per day, and yet the plaintiff claimed compensation for more than eighteen times that amount.

Mr. Justice MULLEN, in charging the Jury, said the first question for them to consider was, whether there was a contract by which the plaintiff became entitled to charge defendant the amount claimed for his services as appraiser. What was the agreement in respect of the five per cent. on the valuation of the horses? If they found the agreement to be substantially as claimed by the plaintiff, then they must consider whether there was sufficient testimony to establish a settlement of all the matters in difference in January, 1865. The Court referred to the evidence on the subject of the bet as to the election of President LINCOLN. All persons depositing money on a wager had a right to recover back the same, on the ground that it was illegal and void as against public policy and good morals. The question as to the contract and the subsequent settlement between the parties was one of fact for the jury to consider. There was some evidence, he said, tending to show, that instead of $1,250, the services of the plaintiff were not worth $100 per day. In conclusion the Court said that this was one of the most remarkable cases which had ever come before him as a member of the Bench or the Bar. If there had been a corrupt agreement made between the parties in this action, whereby the plaintiff was to have five per cent., or any other percentage on the appraised value of the horses, and his pay was by agreement to be more dependent on the price he could put upon the horses, then neither party ought to have any standing in Court. No judge or jury would be for a moment justified in entertaining or countenancing such unlawful and corrupt bargains.

The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

For plaintiff, Henry A. Mott, Esq.; for defendant, Messrs. North, Hammond & Romaine.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Kings County, Nov. 22.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

ACTS AND OMISSIONS WHICH AVOID AN ASSIGNMENT UNDER THE ACT OF 1860—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Wm. R. De Camp, Receiver, vs. *George Marshall and Wm. H. Van Pelt, Assignee, and others.*—This was an action to set aside an assignment on the ground of fraud. The testimony showed, and it was not denied, that Mr. Marshall, in making up the schedule of the property assigned, withheld some $15,000 worth of property, at the suggestion of the counsel who drew the assignment, in order (as was alleged in extenuation), to diminish the amount of security required from the assignee. The defence was that no fraudulent intent was designed. This morning Judge Gilbert rendered a decision in the case as follows:

In this case a gentleman of the name of Marshall, on the 20th of November, 1865, made a general assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors to Mr. De Camp, who is the defendant in this action, and seven or eight days afterward a schedule was prepared and attached to the assignment and filed, pursuant to the act of 1860, and that subsequently the County Judge directed a bond to be executed in conformity with the statute, in the sum of $12,000. On the trial of the action before me yesterday, it appeared that, upon the advice of the counsel who prepared the assignment and schedule, the assignor was induced to withhold from the schedule about $15,000 of his effects, so as to enable the assignee to give the requisite security; the whole amount of the property assigned being $30,000. And it appears also, that among the trusts was a direction to pay one creditor a little over $2,000, when, in point of fact, the actual indebtedness to such creditor was $1,400. There are other minor objections to the legality of the proceeding not material to notice. The plaintiff here, Mr. De Camp, having been appointed receiver on supplementary proceedings, obtained the authority of the Court to sue, and brought an action to set aside this assignment on the ground that it was made with intent to defraud creditors. I have looked into the case carefully, and have come to the conclusion that where an assignment is made, and there is not a substantial and firm compliance with the statute of 1860, that the Courts are bound, as a matter of law, to conclude that the assignment was made with intent to defraud creditors. The statute is evidently a remedial one. It was enacted for the purpose of preventing abuses which had grown up under the former system. Before, assignees were not only permitted to select their own trustees, but to prepare the schedules and turn over the property at their convenience, and not unfrequently they, in effect, made provisions for themselves by fraudulent exaggeration of the amount for which they preferred some friendly creditor. It is a matter of history, known to every lawyer, that these assignments were very frequently, and indeed very commonly, resorted to as a means of forcing a compulsory compromise with creditors, and never intended as a *bona fide* creation of trust. The opportunities for these secret frauds were numerous, and creditors had no means of detecting them. This statute was intended to require the assignors to act in entire good faith. First, In making out the schedule, and secondly, in turning over the property, that *cestui que* trusts under an assignment are also to be protected by adequate security to be given by the assignee for the due execution of his trust. Where, as in this case, a portion of the estate is suppressed for the purpose of diminishing the security, and particularly where direction is given in the assignment to pay a creditor a sum of money greater than is due him, it is certainly the duty of the Court to regard the assignment as made with intent to defraud creditors. I do not say that no explanation may be given of acts like those referred to, to rebut actual fraud. But when they clearly appear, and are known to both parties to the assignment before any attempt to impeach it, and no proceedings are taken to have them corrected, the inference of fraud in fact becomes almost irresistible. Therefore a decree must be entered declaring the assignment fraudulent and void, and the usual reference is ordered to James Maurice, Esq.

For plaintiff, James R. Hills; for defendant, J. W. Johnson.

Action Against the Brooklyn Ferry Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 21.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

Rufus K. Delafield and Geo. Baxter vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.*—This is an action for damages resulting from a collision between one of the ferry-boats of the defendants and the canal-boat *Ogden*, belonging to plaintiffs, by which the latter was sunk, and its cargo, consisting of salt and cement, damaged or destroyed. The collision occurred about 5 P. M. on the 17th of January, 1857, while the canal-boat was crossing the slip at the South Ferry, and is claimed to have been produced by the carelessness of the pilot of the ferry-boat. Plaintiffs ask for $2,800 damages.

The defence denies the carelessness, and attributes the accident to the negligence of the plaintiffs. The case was tried before Judge Bennett in June, 1862, when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs. The General Term granted a new trial, and the case was opened yesterday and will be continued to-day.

Weeks, De Forrest & Forster for plaintiffs; B. D. Silliman & Son for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT — PART I.—NOV. 21.

By Justice J. F. Barnard.

Thomas *vs.* H.'Magher The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; judgment for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 21.

By Justice Sutherland.

Caroline Fried *vs.* The Royal Insurance Company, &c.; adjustment by the clerk affirmed. Isaac Wyman *vs.* Wm. Birch; stay of proceedings vacated. Adolph Flerschauer *vs.* John G. Cerzel et al.; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event.

CIRCUIT—PART II.—NOV. 21.

By Justice Mullen.

Herrnkind *vs.* Wm. W. Tapscott; verdict for plaintiff for $625 75. The Henry Camp Petroleum Company *vs.* The American Illuminating Oil Company; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiffs for $378 58.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 21.

By Judge Monell.

Daniel Paush *vs.* John Hecker et al.—Motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the answer denied with $10 costs. Oliver H. Wood *vs.* Albert L. De Camp.—Motion for attachment denied. Joseph A. Sprague *vs.* Elias Golden.—Motion granted. Geo. W. Tooke *vs.* Geo. K. Rackett et al.—The judgment, as modified, to continue until the trial of the action, and a receiver appointed of all the partnership property. Union Woolen Manufacturing Company *vs.* the Montana Mill Company.—Motion granted. Francis Tobans *vs.* National Steam Navigation Company.—Motion granted. Wm. D. Fenald *vs.* James Cloherty.—Motion granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

About fifty-eight prisoners were brought from the City Prison yesterday, and arraigned on the various charges for which they were indicted by the Grand Jury. With three exceptions the whole number pleaded not guilty. Twenty more will be brought up to-day to plead.

MILLINERY STORE BURGLARS.

John Evans, Edward Donelson and Thomas Wilson, indicted jointly with John Kelly, who was convicted on Monday, for burglary in the third degree, were brought up yesterday. They pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. It may be remembered that on the night of the 9th of October, they broke into the millinery store of Martin Krindal, No. 312 Canal-street, and carried away velvets to the value of $455. They were sentenced to the State Prison for four years each.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Dennis Hayes and Thomas Kline, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. On the night of the 9th of October they seized Albert Hoaglander, in Market, near Monroe-street, knocked him down on the sidewalk, and robbed him of $10. They were sentenced to the State Prison for three years each.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Henry Jackson pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 14th of November he was caught in the act of stealing three dozen woolen shirts of the value of $50 from John Rau, of No. 364 Broadway. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A FORGER DISCHARGED.

George Andrews, indicted for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. He went to the house of Liscomb & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, and purchased some goods, and tendered in payment a check on the Fulton Bank bearing the signature of Samuel W. Andrews, for the sum of $100. The crime was so palpable as to compel the accused to plead guilty. The Court suspended judgment and ordered the prisoner discharged.

A CASE OF UNDERSTANDING.

Charles S. Lufkin and William Boyd, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. They stole from Erastus Littlefield, agent of the Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company, No. 72 Broadway, one case containing fourteen pairs of boots of the value of $100, on the 8th of October. They subsequently acknowledged their guilt, and were of course ready to do the best they could in the way of pleading, yesterday. They were remanded for sentence.

A SLIPPERY VISITOR.

John Hatch pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On the 1st of October he called upon Leo. Mohr, of No. 198 Greene-street, and after he had gone away Mr. Mohr missed his double-cased silver watch and gilded chain, of the value of $23. He subsequently met the prisoner, who admitted that he had taken the watch and pawned it at Simpson's, in Chatham-street. He was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Manuel Cortez *alias* John Pedro *alias* Spanish Consul, was indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences. It was alleged that he went to Benj. B. Dumville, No. 124 Ninth-avenue, bought provisions for the schooner *Union*, which he represented was lying at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River, and that on the strength of such representation borrowed $20, while there was no such schooner as that named at the placed alluded to. He was tried, and the insufficiency of the testimony left the Jury no ground for conviction, so they acquitted the prisoner.

DEFERRED CASES.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed with the conduct of counsel in certain cases in which the complainants are kept dancing attendance at Court only to learn that the cases are moved off from time to time. The complainant and witnesses in the case of Paul Christianson have been nine times in Court, and yesterday the case was moved off again. In the case of Isabella Goodwin, the complainant is locked up in the House of Detention while the accused is at large—both complainant and witnesses have been at Court fourteen times; Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Caspar R. Barton; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Samuel K. Hodgett; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Daniel McCarty; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Terence Kevan; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Howe; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ann Cavanagh, Rosa Mooney and Margaret Bell; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary R. Stewart; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John R. Gilmore; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Richard Kane, William Tully and Thomas Tully; burglary third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21, 1866.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	113⅜	25 Adams Ex.Co.	79
44,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106⅜	30 do	79¾
30,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		20 do	80
New Issue	108⅜	1 Amer. Ex. Co	83
9,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C..	100⅜	100 Bos. Water P.	30⅜
2,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s.		100 do b60	31¼
First Ser.	106⅛	100 Pa. M. S. Co x-d	182
500 do 2d Ser.	105⅝	100 do	181
2,200 do 3d S..Small	105⅛	200 do	180
17,000 do	105⅜	100 N. Y. Central	110¼
2,000 Ohio 6s, '81	101½	100 do s10	110⅜
4,500 Ohio 6s, '70	100	250 do	110⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s	61	200 do	110⅜
16,000 N. Car. 6s, N.	69	300 do	110⅛
10,000 Missouri 6s	88	100 do s3	110⅜
5,000 do	87⅞	600 do	110⅜
3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		1000 Reading R.	114
Pacific R.	87⅞	300 Erie Railroad	77¾
2,000 Conn. State 6s	100	500 do	77⅞
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan R.	107⅜	800 do	77⅝
60,000 O. & M. C.	30⅛	24 Erie R. Pr.	83
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '76	106⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	112¼
5,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	98	50 do	112⅜
$10 Bk. State of N. Y.	110	200 M. S. & N. I.	82⅞
22 Gallatin Nat. Bank	109	300 do	83
20 Bk. of Comm'th	111	100 Ill. Central R. s30	119¾
50 Continental Bank	103	100 Chi. & N. W.	52⅛
7 do	103⅛	1000 do	73⅝
40 Cen. N. Bank	112⅛	200 do	74
10 do	112⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol.	114⅛
40 West. U. Tel.	47⅛	1000 do	114⅛
600 do	47⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.	105
100 do s30	47	100 do s30	105⅛
100 do	47⅛	100 do	105⅛
50 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97⅛	150 Del., L. & W. R.	150
200 Wilksbarre Coal	67	100 Tol., W. & W.	44⅛
25 Quick. Min.	49	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
100 do b30	49	100 Alt. & T. H.	43
100 do	48⅛	1100 do	43⅛
100 do	48	34 Ind. & Cin.	84
100 At. Mail S. Co.	111	200 Mil. & St. P.	57
200 do	111⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
		400 do	69⅛
		100 H. & St. J. b30	57⅛

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108⅜	200 Erie Railroad	77⅞
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		300 do	77⅞
New Issue	108⅜	100 Erie R. Pr.	83
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65		100 Chic. & R. I.	104⅜
New	108⅜	1000 do	104⅞
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅜
2,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 do b30	82⅞
Third Ser.	105	1200 do	82⅜
80,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	29⅞	300 Ill. Cen. R.	119⅜
50 West. U. Tel	47	800 Chic. & N. W.	51⅜
100 do	46⅛	200 do	51⅜
100 Mariposa Min.	13	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	73⅝
100 Canton Co.	50	200 do	74
400 West. U. Tel., Rus.		200 Mil. & St. P.	56⅛
Extension	97⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	69⅛
200 Pacific M. S. x-d	180		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$7,350 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112⅜	100 Erie R. Pr.	83
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108⅜	100 do	83⅛
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106⅜	200 do	83⅞
110,000 do	106⅜	1200 Reading R.	113
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		2000 do s10	103
New Issue	108⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R	112
162,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.C	100	100 do	111⅜
5,300 T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		800 Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅛
First Ser.	105⅜	500 do	82⅛
60,000 do 3d Ser.	105	1000 do	82
10,000 Mo. 6s	87	200 do s10	82
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		200 do	82⅜
Issue	83	300 Ill. Cen.	119
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	29⅜	300 do s30	119
100,000 do	29⅛	100 do s10	119
100 Canton Co.	49⅛	400 Clev. & P. R.	85
800 West. U. Tel.	46⅛	200 do	84⅞
50 do	46⅜	500 Chic. & N. W.	51⅛
25 do	46⅜	2400 do	51
100 Quick. Min. Co.	47⅛	500 do	51½
300 do	47⅛	200 do	51⅜
200 do	47	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	73
100 Mar. Min. Co. s10	12⅜	100 do	73⅛
100 Mar. Pref.	26⅛	100 do	73⅜
100 At. Mail St. C.	109	500 do s3	73
200 do	108⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol	112
100 do	108	800 do	112⅛
100 Boston W. P.	30⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.	104⅛
200 do	30⅛	200 do	104⅛
200 do	30	200 do b10	104⅛
100 Central Coal	54	800 P. F. W. & C.	107⅛
50 Pacific M. S. x-d	179⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	41
100 do b10	179⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	70
500 N. Y. Cen.	109⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	56
200 do	109⅛	200 do	56⅛
200 do	109⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	69⅛
300 do	109⅛	100 do	69⅛
600 Erie R.	76⅛	100 Chicago & Alt.	107⅛
500 do	76⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 New-York Cen. s3	110⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts R	86⅛
100 do	110⅛	100 do	86⅛
100 do b10	110⅛	200 do	86¼
200 do	110⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	114⅛
100 do	110⅛	200 do s30	114
100 do b15	111	200 Chi. R. I. & P. b3	105½
200 do s3	110⅛	300 do	105⅛
200 do s3	110⅛	200 do	105⅞
1200 Erie R.	78⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. s3	51⅜
400 do s3	78	300 do	51⅛
200 do c	78⅛	1300 do	51⅜
400 M. So. & N. I.	83⅛	300 do	51⅜
100 do s3	83⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. P. s3	73⅛
200 do c	83⅛	300 do	73⅛
100 Reading R.	114⅛	1100 do	73⅛
100 do b10	114⅛	800 do b3	73⅛
100 Tol., W. & W.	44	1200 do	73⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	70⅛	400 P., F. W. & C. x-d	105⅛
100 do s3	70⅛	100 do s3	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C. c	29⅜	400 M. S. & N. I	85⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	47⅛	100 do b5	82⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.	110⅛	400 do	82⅜
100 do s10	110⅛	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	86
300 do s3	110⅛	300 do	86
300 do c	110⅛	400 do b3	86
400 Erie R.	77⅛	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	113⅛
600 do s3	77⅛	600 do	113
300 do b3	77⅛	800 do c	113⅛
200 do	78	100 Ch., R. I. & P.	105
400 do c	77⅛	200 do b3	104⅛
200 do b5	78	200 do s5	104⅛
800 Reading R.	113⅛	400 Chi. & N. W.	51⅛
600 do b3	113⅛	100 do	51⅜
200 do s3	113⅛	100 do b3	51⅛
200 do s5	113⅛	200 do	51⅛
300 P., F. W. & C. x-d	106⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr	73⅛
400 do	106⅛	200 do s3	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Cum. Coal	67	100 At. M. S. S. Co. b3	108
100 do s3	67	400 Clev. & Pitts	85⅜
100 do b3	67	200 do s3	85¼
100 Ashburton Coal s3	17	100 do s3	85
100 Mariposa Pref	25⅛	600 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	105
300 West. U. Tel	46⅛	100 do b3	105⅛
250 do	46⅛	100 do s3	105
100 N. Y. Cen.	108⅞	100 do	104⅞
100 do b20	109	500 Clev. & Tol	111
200 do	108⅞	200 do	112⅛
100 do s3	108⅞	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	104
100 do s10	108⅞	100 do b3	104
500 Mich. S. & N. I.	82	500 do s3	104
200 do s3	82	100 do	103⅞
300 Erie Railroad	76⅞	1300 do	103⅞
300 do	76⅞	800 Chic. & N. W.	51
600 do	77	2300 do b3	51
100 do b3	77⅛	500 do b3	50⅞
300 do s3	77	100 do	50⅞
400 do	76⅞	200 do	50⅞
400 do b3	77	600 Chic. & N. W. P.	72⅛
300 do s3	76⅞	300 do	72⅛
200 Reading R.	113	1500 do s3	72⅛
500 do s10	113	500 do s3	72⅛
400 do s3	113		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The price of Gold fell off ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. from last night's closing sales, this forenoon, and ruled comparatively steady through the remainder of regular business hours at 140⅛@⅜@⅜ ₱ cent. A failure was announced among the Gold Brokers on the *Bull* side of the speculation, but the effect was not important on the settlements of the day. The Cash Gold was abundant and 5@6 ₱ cent. interest was paid for carrying over balances. The Treasury received $500,000 in Gold Coin by steamer from New-Orleans in transfer of Customs from that port to the New-York Office. Including the undrawn balance of November Gold Interest, the Treasury, at its various offices, continues to hold about a hundred millions of Gold.

The large Money lenders of the Street having generally followed the 7 ₱ cent. examples of yesterday on miscellaneous collateral, this forenoon, the rate is now fairly established as the rule of the market to Brokers, and the first effect is to make demand loans easier than while the rate was unsettled as between 6 and 7 ₱ cent. The heavy lenders, including the City Banks, the Agencies of the Canada Banks and the Trust Companies, as well as the private Foreign and Domestic Banking firms, are, of course, pleased to make this higher rate of interest, and most of the Stock houses have cheerfully submitted to it; though with all it seems somewhat questionable whether it will be very long maintained, as, already, Money in the shape of Greenback and Ntaional Bank Currency begins to come in from the country.

After the Boston steamer's mail of last night there is not much done in first-class Exchange on London. The remittances for Saturday's mail will not be made up until day after to-morrow, by which time, the prevailing impression is, the rates will be ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier. The export movements of Cotton direct from the South and *via* New York, and the continued confidence in U. S. 5-20s as a remittance, are having their influence in the direction of easy rates on the English and Continental Exchanges. And, beside this, there is an apparent indifference among a large class of importers, who, acting as mere factors on this side, represent wealthy principals in France, Switzerland, Germany, &c., to send their Money home, and the rise in the rate of interest here to 6@7 ₱ cent. while Money is ruling low in Europe, has strengthened this feeling.

The Public Funds were steady to-day. The 5-20s of 1862 and the new consolidated of 1865 were in demand, and the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes and 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents a fraction better than yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange the Railways were firmer, for cash and regular delivery to-morrow early in the day and up to the close of Bank hours, than at and after the Second Boards, although it was known before 11 o'clock A. M., that the rate for Money had been generally advanced to 7 ₱ cent. The Brokers made up their Bank accounts with ease at this rate, but this did not prevent an increase of the bearish feeling, late in the date, in the Long Room, because of the much discussed dearness of Money.

At 5 o'clock the eagerness to sell the Railways for a further decline in prices was quite equal to the panic fever of Saturday morning, and the quotations on most of the Stocks touched the same low points. The Gold-Room closed at about 140 ₱ cent., but on the sidewalk on Broad-street sales were made at 139⅞ ₱ cent. The following are the closing quotations:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100	Northwest	52⅛	50
U. S. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	N. West Pref.	73⅛	71⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	105⅛	103⅛
N. Y. Central	110⅛	108	Fort Wayne	106⅞	104⅛
Erie	78⅛	75⅛	Cumb'land Coal	69	67
Hudson	123⅛	123	Quicksilver	48	46
Reading	114⅛	111⅛	W. U. Telegraph	47⅛	45⅛
Mich. Southern	73¼	81	Mariposa Pref.	28⅛	25⅛
Illinois Central	120⅛	119⅛	Ohio Certificates	30⅛	28⅛
Pittsburgh	86⅛	85⅛	American Gold	141⅛	139⅞
Tennessee 6s	70	70	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅜

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $4,427,647 13, of which $371,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $849,000; Payments, $780,395 01; Balance, $100,276,410 09.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	125	Bank of N. America	112
Manhattan	136	Hanover	110
Merchants'	120	Irving	108
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	130
Union	118	People's	125
America	137	Shoe and Leather	115
Phenix	108	Continental	103
Tradesmen's	141	Marine	140
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Commonwealth	110
National	108	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Central National	113
State of New York	109	Fourth National	109
Commerce	118	Ninth National	118
American Exchange	114½	Tenth National	106
Chatham	140	Oriental Bank	130
Bank of the Republic	113		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95¼	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	108	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	108	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1864	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98½	N. J. Central 2d M.	101½
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	97	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103¼	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	105	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	93
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.	110	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mariotta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	84	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	86	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71½
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	91
Lack. & West'n Bds.	99	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	102

In our last, we gave Gov. PATTON'S views on the debt of Alabama. We now annex a copy of the official report to the Legislature of Alabama of Mr. JOHN WHITING, Commissioner and Trustee of the State:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER AND TRUSTEE,
MONTGOMERY, Nov. 12, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The outstanding indebtedness of the State on Bonds originally issued for the capital of the State Bank and branches, was at the time of the surrender, as follows, viz.:

Payable at New-York in 1863, with 5 per cent. interest, $1,889,000, interest paid on 1st of May and 1st of November.

Payable at New-York in 1865, with 5 per cent. interest, $52,000, interest paid 1st of May and 1st of November.

Payable in New-York in 1872, with 5 per cent. interest, $168,000, interest paid 1st of May and 1st of November.

Payable in London in 1866, with 5 ₱ cent. interest, $648,000, interest paid 1st of January and 1st of July.

Payable in London in 1870, 6 ₱ cent. interest, $688,000, interest paid 1st of June.

Total, $3,445,000.

The annual interest payable in New-York amounted to $105,450. In London, $73,680.

The semi-annual instalments of interest payable in New-York were regularly paid up to, and including, the one due the 1st of November, 1861.

The interruption of the war prevented remittances from being made to New-York after that date, and notice was given through the public journals that coupons payable in New York, would be paid on presentation at the Bank of Mobile.

The annual and semi-annual instalments of interest payable in London were paid as they became due, up to, and including the one of 1st of January, 1865. The interest over due on the bonds, payable in New-York, as follows, viz.: Installments due 1st of May, 1862, $52,725; installments due 1st of November, 1862, $52,725; instalments due 1st of May, 1863, $52,725; installments due 1st of November, 1863, $52,725; installments due 1st of May, 1864, $52,725; installments due 1st of November, 1864, $52,725; installments due 1st of May, 1865, $52,725; installments due 1st of November, 1865, $52,725; installments due 1st of May, 1866, $52,725; installments due 1st of November, 1866, $52,425. Total, $527,250.

Of which sum there was paid, at the Bank of Mobile, $53,400. Leaving due and unpaid, on the 1st of November, 1866, $473,850. The interest over due and to mature on the 1st of January, 1866, on the bonds payable in London, is as follows, viz.:

Installments due 1st of January, 1865, $41,280; installments due the 1st of July, 1865, $16,200; installments due the 1st of January, 1866, $16,200; installments due the 1st of June, 1866, $41,280; installments due the 1st of July, 1866, $16 200; installments due the 1st of January, 1867, $16,200. Making amount overdue 1st of January, 1867, $147,360.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed entitled "An act to renew and extend the term of payment of certain State bonds therein named," approved 13th January, 1866. This act authorized the extension of the bonds due in New-York in 1863, by the substitution of bonds of a similar kind, payable in 1883. In pursuance of this act, new bonds were prepared and notice given through the papers in June last of the readiness of the State to make the exchange, at my office, in the City of Montgomery, and at the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New-York, who had been appointed by GOV. PATTON the Financial Agents for the State of Alabama in the City of New-York. The renewal is progressing satisfactorily, and as rapidly as could be expected from the scattered localities of the bondholders. At the same session of the Legislature an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State of Alabama," approved 13th February, 1866. This act authorized the payment or funding of the interest due and to mature 1st January, 1867, on all the bonds payable in New-York, as well as those payable in London, with bonds having twenty years to run, and bearing the same rate of interest, and payable at the same places as the bonds upon which the interest is to be paid or funded, accrued; and under its provisions bonds were prepared and notice given to holders at the same time and in the same manner as was given to holders for extension. This is also progressing satisfactorily so far as the interest payable in New-York is concerned. The Legislature overlooked the bonds due in London in 1866, and made no provision for their extension. Quite an extensive correspondence has been carried on with the Chairman of the "United States, States and Corporations Arrears Committee" of London, and with the manager of the Union Bank of London, on the subject of the bonds due there this year and the interest past due. At the first they required that the bonds to be given for the interest overdue and to mature on the 1st of January next should be of short date, or that an accumulative sinking fund should be provided for their redemption.

On the 5th of September last I submitted the distinct proposition to extend the bonds due in this year, with bonds of a similar kind, having twenty years to run, and to pay or fund the back interest—including that due on the 1st of January next, with bonds having twenty years to run. A public meeting of the bondholders was called, through the London *Times*, and I am now informed, by the Chairman of the Committee, under date of the 13th of October, that at the next meeting resolutions were adopted accepting the proposition and appointing the Committee, in conjunction with the Union Banks of London, to represent the bondholders in the exchange. To carry it into effect and thereby complete the extension of the matured bonds and the funding of the over due interest, it becomes necessary for the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the extension—which should be done at the earliest possible day, as it requires much time and labor to prepare the bonds. The funding of the over due interest will add to the interest-bearing bonded debt $621,210.

The regular payments of interest will begin again on the 1st of May, 1867, on the bonds in New-York, and on the 1st of June, 1867, on those payable in London. Especial care should be taken to guard against the possibility of a failure, or the recovered credit of the State will be irreparably injured. It must be borne in mind that the interest in London is payable in sterling money, which is now about 60 per cent above our national currency. The bond issued to the Bank of Mobile, for $14,388 13 of gold, was paid in August last, and the note for $40,000, given for a loan to the State in September, 1865, at twelve months, was paid at maturity. There remain in my office seventy-five of the old Virginia bonds, (6 per cent.) of $1,000 each, worth in the market about 46 per cent. Respectfully submitted,

J. WHITING,
Commissioner and Trustee.

The Arizona *Gazette* complains bitterly of the extravagance of the Territorial Government. It says:

"The report of the Select Committee of the last Legislature, appointed to inquire into the state of the Territorial Treasury, showed the indebtedness of the Territory at that time to be $17,087 13, which sum has been constantly increasing. About two-thirds of this indebtedness was created for printing and salaries, as follows: For printing, $5,862 75; salary of Attorney-General and expenses, $3,666; salary of Territorial Treasurer and expenses, $1,929; total, $11,457 75. The whole amount received for taxes was $1,155 06, or $773 94 less than the expenses of the Territorial Treasurer's office."

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Honolulu, Oct. 6, says:

"In to-day's issue of the *Government Gazette* you will find the form of a contract between the Government of these islands and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, proposed by this Government to the Company, and subject to the ratification of the presiding officers in New-York. As you will not probably desire to print the document entire, I will give you a synopsis of the principal points. The Hawaiian Government appears to have been actuated by the most liberal motives toward the projected line of steamers, and have granted extensive privileges. The proposed contract provides:

First, That the Company shall carry mail matter from and to Honolulu and San Francisco at the usual rates.

Second, That they shall fix and publish a tariff of charges for freight and passage, and a time-table of dates for arrivals and departures.

Third, That they shall not take any person hence who has not a regular passport, and generally conform to the laws in respect to passengers.

Fourth, Upon compliance with said laws the steamships will be exempted from the payment of all port dues and pilotage fees; they shall have free wharfage and the right to procure water for their use from the Government pipes free of charge.

The remaining important portions of the contract, so far as the Government is concerned, are as follows:

Fifth, The said Government of the Kingdom of Hawaii will admit free of duty coals and other materials for the production of steam, and all supplies and machinery requisite for the use of said steamships, and all vessels which may arrive during the continuance of this contract, loaded entirely with coals, machinery and supplies as aforesaid, imported for the use of the said Company, shall be free from any and all harbor dues or taxes of any kind, and all vessels loaded partially with coals, machinery or supplies for the use of the said Company, shall be exempt from harbor dues or taxes in the proportion which the imports of the Company may bear to the entire capacity of the vessel; such proportion to be determined and without appeal, by the Collector of the port of Honolulu; and all property belonging to said Company shall be exempt from taxation during the continuance of said contract.

Sixth, The Government will build a wharf with sufficient frontage for the accommodation of the vessels of the said Company, to wit.: three hundred and sixty feet, situate on the water front of Honolulu, and to be built as a continuation of and to include the wharf now known as the "Steamboat Wharf;" and the said Company shall have the use of the said wharf free of charge for their ships and the discharge and receiving of cargo or passengers; it being, however, expressly understood that this section is not to be so construed as to prevent the use of the wharf for the benefit of the other commerce of the port, when the same may not be required for the use of the vessels of the said Company.

Seventh—The Government further sets apart for the use of the said Company, a water lot on Waikahaululu.

Eighth—All the improvements, except the construction of the aforementioned wharf, shall be made at the expense of the Company, and at the expiration of thirty years the Hawaiian Government shall have the right to purchase the said Company's interest in the same, at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen; or said Company shall have the right to continue in occupation for a further term, at such rent as may be then agreed to or determined upon by arbitrators mutually chosen.

Ninth—The steamer or steamers established shall be dispatched in the port of Honolulu, at any hour they may arrive—be it day or night—and in order that the voyage of the steamers may not be impeded or delayed, the Captain or supercargo may disembark at any hour with the mails and manifest without waiting for the visit of any officer of the law, on condition that a clean bill of health is produced.

* * * * * *

Twelfth—All the rights, privileges, franchises or exemptions granted in this contract shall remain in force for a period of 30 years.

* * * * * *

Fourteenth—In the event of the Mail Steamship Company establishing a line of steamers between the port of Honolulu and any of the ports of Australia, the vessels of the said line shall enjoy all the privileges, immunities and exemptions granted in this contract.

Capt. BABY, the agent here of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is not authorized to sign any binding contract on behalf of the Company, but merely negotiates subject to the approval of the heads in New-York.

The following is an official exhibit of the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, and Assets, Nov. 1, 1866:

To amount of city loans outstanding Nov. 1. 1866	$35,981,799 24
To amount authorized but not issued for special purposes, viz: school, water, gas, &c	2,277,800 00
Total	$38,259,599 24
By cash in hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners	$559,372 50
By city loans	2,736,137 31
By other securities, valued at	18,961,345 00
By outstanding taxes collectable	850,000 00
Balance	15,152,744 43
Total	$38,259,599 24

Assets of the City of Philadelphia for the year 1866.

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1866	$538,440 46
Estimated receipts of registered taxes in 1867	400,000 00
Estimated receipts from sources other than taxes prior to January, 1867, and for the year 1867	1,627,670 00
Estimated receipts from taxes and registered taxes prior to January, 1867	450,000 00
Estimated receipts from Trustees of Gas Works for 1867	185,000 00
Total	$3,201,110 46
Amount required to be provided from taxes or by loan	7,604,351 58
By funding $1,500,000, leaves to be provided from taxation	$6,104,351 58

The *Alta California* of Oct. 30 says:

"The outward-bound manifest of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Montana* shows an unusual item. It is that of 100 tons, say 2,000 sacks, California wheat for the New-York market. The figures that justify this shipment will be found under the financial head of this issue. This circumstance is one of immense importance to the State at this time, when a very large surplus of wheat, ranging from four to five mill on sacks, was choked off the markets of the East and of England for want of sufficient tonnage to transport it at a reasonable rate. We some time since called attention to the fact that since the management of the steamer-freight passed into the hands of WELLS, FARGO & Co. many facilities had been extended, and the rates of freight this way reduced. This opportunity comes into play at a time when the late storms at the East have devastated crops by no means abundant before; when England and Western Europe are short of supplies, and when California, with a large surplus of the choicest wheat in the world, is cut off from those markets for want of tonnage. These two circumstances have caused the price of wheat in New-York to rise gradually until a point has been reached which may cover the Isthmus transit. Thus, Aug. 4, white Wheat in New-York was $2 25@$2 75, currency, for cash; Sept. 1, $2 25@$3; Oct. 1, $3 02@$3 25; this week, $3 20@$3 45. This is a rise in sixty days of $1 20 per sack in gold. This rise gradually overcame the cost of freight *via* the Isthmus, and, as we see, the first invoice has gone through. Should this prove successful, and the effects of the storms at the East have been as severe as supposed, New-York will regulate the wheat market here, under the supposition that holders are willing to meet the market. The remarkable fact presents itself that San Francisco is now as near to New-York, the regulating market, as Chicago is to Liverpool, the regulating market in ordinary years, viz.: within three weeks. Thus a telegram from New-York to-day will be responded to with wheat in twenty days. This, of course, depends upon the price continuing there to justify the transit shipment. It is to be hoped, however, that the trade once entering that channel it will broaden and deepen, under the active men who manage it, until the cost is considerably diminished and New-York continues to be the regulator as in ordinary years."

The Ohio and Mississippi Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having observed in your paper a request that the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company should come forward and vote for a plan of reorganization of the Compnny, I am induced to ask for a reply to two or three plain questions, that I and my fellow-stockholders may be enabled to vote intelligently in the matter:

Why should the question of reorganization be entangled with a proposition for another track for the line of a new Company, which may draw off a large portion of the business, and for which 10 ₱ cent. of the gross receipts may be very inadequate compensation?

Why the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Company should be compelled to take stock of the new line, or, if in their opinion not advisable to do so even at the reduced rate, suffer in their interests as owners of the present line?

Why, if a third rail would prove so advantageous, the owners of the Ohio and Mississippi Company are not called upon to build it themselves and retain absolute control of their property?

Why the privilege of a third rail cannot be leased for a specific sum, which will inure to the direct benefit of the owners of the road?

Why the question of reorganization is not *first* taken, and the other proposition allowed to stand upon its own merits?

And, further, whether the trustees were appointed for any other purpose than to administer the trust, and having closed it, why they do not proceed to reorganize the Company upon its own basis, pure and simple?

As every vote not cast *for* the proposed plan is practically a vote *against* it, it is evident that a large body of the stockholders are in want of more

LIGHT.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. The balance unsold is $300,000, for which we are now ready to receive bids.

TURNER BROTHERS.
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 21

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 19,719 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 160 bags Corn Meal, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 12,445 bushels Corn, 16,302 bushels Rye, 36,931 bushels Barley, 15,369 bushels Oats, 36 bbls. Pork, 45 pkgs. Cut Meats, 461 pkgs. Lard, 87 pkgs. Beef, 650 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull, but steady at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 165 bbls.

COFFEE—Is neglected and nominal to-day. We quote: Java at 25¼c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middlings closed at 34c.@36½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,300 bales, against receipts of 1,896 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Java*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since 1st September last:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports in the U. S., bales	266,000	417,000
Export to Great Britain	83,000	174,000
Export to France	10,000	11,800
Export to other foreign ports	6,000	3,600
Total exports	99,000	189,300
Stock on hand	337,000	385,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports, bales	56,000	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000	20,500
Exports to France	—	2,000
Exports to other foreign ports	1,000	800
Total exports for the week	14,000	23,300

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,679
Receipts last week	18,832
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	54,888
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	159,853
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	513,762
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Nov. 1	16,058
Exports since Sept. 1	57,104
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	337,911
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	130,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	285,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	310,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 21½c.; Broadway, 20c.; Howard A. 19c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 29c.; James, 24½c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 18c. Prints—Garner & Co., 19c.; Hamilton, 18½c.; Richmond, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand. Meyer's I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 48c.@75c. Shirts—Elm City Company, No. 30, $30; No. 40, $33; No. 60, $39. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, extra, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ₱ cent. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 19c. Corset Jeans—Laconia, 21c.; Pepperell, 23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day at somewhat irregular prices, the maket closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 8,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 20 @$10 90; fair to choice do. do., at $10 95@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 80 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 10	@$10 00
Extra State	10 20	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 15	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 80	@11 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 85	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 75	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@18 00

Southern Flour is more active but heavy. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 65 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including superfine at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is very dull at $5 80@$5 90 for Western, $5 85@$6 for Jersey, $6 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable lots of Spring Wheat, partly—we feel glad to be able to say—for export, at about previous prices. Winter Wheat has been comparatively neglected and rather heavy. Sales, since our last, 44,000 bushels, including very common to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at from $2 26@$2 35, and Amber State at $3 07@$3 08, ₱ bushel. Corn opened with increased firmness, but with a limited inquiry; subsequently it declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, which reduction elicited a better demand, partly speculative, and at the close the tendency of prices was again slightly in favor of sellers. The receipts to-day were very moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 25@$1 26 in store and afloat; $1 28 for Yellow, $1 28 for White Western, and $1 20 for new White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy; 4,000 bushels Canada, in bond, sold at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Barley has been depressed and quoted down about 2c. ₱ bushel; sales since our last 47,000 bushels, partly for export at $1 @$1 05 for Canada West, in bond; $1 30@$1 31 for choice do., free; $1 15 for Mixed State, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand at drooping rates. We quote Chicago at 63c.@65c., Milwaukee at 63c.@ 65c., and State at 67c@69c. ₱ bushel; sales 85,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 35@ $1 45 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c @$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand and firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

METALS—The main business has been done in Copper, which is cheaper and irregular. Other articles have been quiet. We quote: Ingot Copper at 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $49@$50; Scotch Pig, $51 50@$53; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$120 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 70@ $6 85 ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6c.@6¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 21c.@21¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 23c.@23¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in request and steady at $1 70 for common and $2 10 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 48c.@63c.; New-Orleans, $1@$1 15 ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very slack request, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@73c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 50; Resin at $5 12½@$12 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@ $1; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 46 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive and heavy, at 22c.@23c. for Crude; 35c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 51c.@53c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork opened very heavily at much lower prices, but subsequently attracted more attention from speculative buyers, and closed decidedly firmer. Other kinds have been dull, and for the most part nominal in price. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 85@$22 75, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess; Mess, closing at $22 75, cash, and $22 50 regular way; $23 25@$23 50 for new Western Mess, and $20@$20 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been quite dull and heavy at 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 11½c.@13c. for Hams; sales 150 packages. Bacon continues quiet and depressed at 12½c.@13c. for Cumberland Cut; 13c.@13½c. for short rib, and 13½c.@14c. for short clear, City and Western. Sales, 65 boxes. Lard has been in less demand and lower. Sales since our last, 650 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@13½c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in slack demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $18@$23 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams rule dull and heavy at $30@$36 ₱ bbl. Sales 140 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at from 8¾c.@9¼c. for heavy to light, ₱ lb. Butter is heavy and lower, with a limited inquiry, at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in slack demand at 8c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	34	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to drime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@17¼
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been inactive at declining prices. Sales since our last 400 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand, at 13¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 12½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales of Western, in bond, were reported at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton, part at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 28,000 bushels Barley at 4d.; and 7,000 bushels Peas, at 3½d. ₱ bushel. For London, 9,000 bushels Barley at 6½d., and 25,000 bushels Oats at 4½d. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000.
Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ZAMPA, THE BRIDE OF MARBLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, MAZEPPA and HARRY BLAKE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE HONEY-MOON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The telegraph operator at Port Hood reported last night that the Newfoundland wires were down all day; consequently we have no ocean telegraphic news.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Brest Nov. 11, reached this port yesterday; the *Africa*, with advices to the same date, also arrived yesterday at Halifax. The advices by these steamers was mainly anticipated by the ocean telegraph.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major WALKER, commanding at Aiken, S. C., has issued an order reciting that "in order to carry out the verbal instructions of the Major-General Commanding Department, to protect the homes of families and the rights of the freedmen, Lieut. WALSH will, in all cases, where the property of the colored people, such as houses, barns, stables, &c., have been wantonly destroyed causes the residents of the immediate vicinity to rebuild the same, and in case of their refusal to comply with such order the buildings so destroyed are to be erected under the direction of Lieut. WALSH, who will levy a tax upon the surrounding residents of a proportion sufficient to defray the expenses of the United States Government."

The last Legislature of this State passed an act providing for the establishment of four additional State Normal Schools, and inviting propositions from every section of the State. On Tuesday the propositions were opened before the Governor, Superintendent RICE and Attorney-General MARTINDALE, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Comptroller and the Treasurer. The Commissioners stated that they would reserve their decision until a week from next Monday, and it is thought probable that they will recommend to the next Legislature the establishment of six more Normal Schools, which would make eleven in all.

All the gang of railroad robbers who recently attacked and burned a train near Franklin, Ky., have been arrested, thirteen in all. One was found in a cave, about four miles from Franklin. He made a full confession and gave a plain, straightforward statement of how the affair was originated and carried out. His confession is substantially the same as the one made by STEPHEN CARDWELL. This capture, it is expected, puts an end to raids upon the Nashville Railroad.

The Helena (Montana) *Gazette* of the 20th ult. says that from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1866, over 2,500 passengers have been carried on the stage line between Fort Benton and Helena, and that during the same peaiod 475 freight wagons, carrying 9,000 tons of freight, have passed over the same road, and 45 steamboats, with freight and passengers from St. Louis and other points in the East, have landed at Fort Benton.

Rev. JOHN SYDNEY BEECHER, the Baptist Missionary, died at Plymouth, England, on the 22d ult. He had labored 26 years among the Kareni in Asia, and was on his way home to regain his failing health. Mr. BEECHER was a native of Hinesburgh, Vt., and graduated at Hamilton College, New-York. His wife, with four children, survive him, and are now in England with her kindred.

A communication from Secretary WELLES to W. F. O'BYRNE announces that Mate WM. LEONARD, of the United States steamer *Michigan*, who was dismissed last April because of alleged Fenian proclivities, at the request of the late Attorney-General, on representation of District-Attorney DART and Marshal DODD, will be reinstated if ready for active service.

The Baltimore *American* says that Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of the Episcopal Church in Maryland, who went to Europe a few months ago in the hope of benefiting his health, which had become greatly impaired, is now returning home, having, as is expected, taken passage in the steamer *Somerset*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th instant.

The Trustees of Amherst College have located the proposed Walker mathematical building on the northern side of the College Grounds, midway between Williston Hall and the gymnasium, and will proceed to its erection early in the Spring. It will be the largest and finest building of the college series, and will cost about $100,000.

A letter received at Providence, R. I., contradicts the statement which appeared in the Brownsville *Ranchero*, that a certain Col. YOUNG captured and hung while leading a band of robbers in Texas, had served as Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN's Chief of Staff. Col. YOUNG is on duty at Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters.

LEUTZE, the artist, is in Washington, engaged in collecting the necessary material for a family portrait of the late Miss FANNIE SEWARD, at the solicitation of her father.

The will of the late Senator WILLIAM WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, was admitted to probate last week. The entire valuation of the estate was sworn at $1,000,000, of which 600,000 are in real estate and $400,000 in personal property. All of this is devised to the family except $1,000, which is given to the House of Prayer.

It has been determined by the Attorney-General that all colored troops who were slaves at enlistment are entitled to the extra bounty, according to the length of their service, provided for in the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July 28, 1866.

A Convention of Virginia farmers assembled, on Tuesday, at Richmond. Hon. WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, President of the Virginia Agricultural Society, delivered an address; after which Ex-Gov. SMITH and others made speeches, all predicting a bright future for Virginia.

A fire in Danville, Va., on Wednesday, consumed CRIGLER & GORDON's store, FLESHMAN's drygoods store, SADDLER & Co.'s clothing establishment, and the Danville bakery. The arrest of a negro for stealing while the fire was progressing, threatened to produce a riot among the blacks.

Mrs. SUSANNAH BUTTERFIELD died at Albany, Linn County, Oregon, on the 6th of October, in the 97th year of her age. She was born in Westmoreland, N. H., on the 1st of January, 1770, lived in her native town 80 years, and was the oldest person who ever left an Atlantic home for the Pacific Coast.

A special commission has been issued for the trial of Fenians still in jail at Toronto. There are 39 altogether remaining in jail, 7 of whom have been sentenced, leaving 32 yet awaiting trial, which will take place immediately on the close of the present term, commencing probably the 3d proximo.

On Tuesday a frightful locomotive boiler explosion took place on the Atlantic and Great Western Road, at Newburgh, Ohio, killing FRED. GARDENER, the engineer, and JAMES T. GREEN, the fireman. The conductor of the train, THOMAS BOARDMAN, was struck by a piece of the engine and his leg broken.

An accident occurred yesterday on the New-York Central Railroad, near Lyons, by which a train of cars was thrown off the track and several passengers injured. The responsibility is thrown upon a broken rail.

A locomotive engine passed over the new railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, on Tuesday. The road will be formally opened for travel on Monday, lessening the time between Philadelphia and Baltimore thirty minutes.

The negro, JAMES ROBERTSON, who committed a burglary in the house of Rev. DAVID A. WASSON at Somerville, on Friday, and attempted an outrage on Mrs. WASSON, who was alone in the house at the time, has been arrested. He belonged at Providence, R. I.

Deer in large numbers are being killed in the forest above Ottawa, C. W., by American hunters, and sent to the New-York market. The Canada papers are urging that means be adopted to stop the work.

Considerable surmise has been created by the summary discharge of seven of the oldest and most prominent conductors of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and their vacancies filled by new conductors.

The Northwest Fur Company's steamer *Miner*, from Upper Missouri, arrived at St. Joseph on Monday, and brought down $200,000 in gold. She passed about one hundred Mackinaw boats on the way down, each liberally supplied with dust.

Four prisoners escaped from Portland jail on Tuesday morning. They were State Prison convicts, whose sentence had all been commuted to punishment in the County Jail.

A movement is under way at Panama to secure the erection of a monument on the Isthmus to the memory of W. H. ASPINWALL, J. L. STEPHENS and H. CHAUNCEY.

LOCAL NEWS.

An adjourned meeting of the Life Insurance Convention, held in Hartford last September, took place yesterday at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, this City. Addresses were made by Mr. BARNES, of the State Insurance Department; Mr. N. D. MORGAN, President of the North American Insurance Company, of this City; Mr. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Boston; Mr. THOMAS W. RUSSELL, of Connecticut; Mr. JOHN EADIE; Mr. BUCKLEY, of Providence; Mr. KELLOGG, of Milwaukee; Mr. B. F. STEVENS, President of the Convention; Mr. CHICKERING, Mr. WHITE and others. The Convention will meet again to-day.

The argument of the motion on appeal from the decision of the Special Term, in the case of HARRIET E. CHRISTY and another *vs.* PARIS G. CLARK and others, was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court General Term. This is what is commonly known as the "Christy Will Case," which has been before the Courts for the last two years. The history of this action, as well as that of some of the persons connected with it, is most remarkable, and would furnish the basis of an extraordinary "romance in real life." The decision of the General Term has been reserved.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, to dissolve the injunction granted a few days ago in the case of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., C. K. GARRISON, DANIEL B. ALLEN and JAMES H. BANKER, plaintiffs, *vs.* GEORGE B. HARTSON, FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD, CHARLES A. MEIGS, ROBERT YELVERTON, SPENCER K. GREEN and ORLANDO W. JOSLYN, defendants. The particulars of the case have already appeared in our columns. The argument of the motion will be resumed on Friday.

At Police trials yesterday, Mr. E. D. GILBERT brought a complaint against Capt. JACOBS, of the Brooklyn Police, for assaulting him while endeavoring to enter Plymouth Chapel on the evening of the 11th inst. The evidence was somewhat contradictory, but it appeared that complainant was blocking up the gateway of the chapel, and refused to move when requested to do so.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education last evening, WILLIAM JONES and NORMAN A. CALKINS were unanimously reëlected Assistant Superintendents for the ensuing three years. A resolution was adopted, dismissing the charges against LOUISA M. RILEY, Principal of Primary School No. 27, and refusing to comply with the request of the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward for her dismissal.

The examination in the cases of alleged illicit distillation in Brooklyn was resumed yesterday before Commissioner NEWTON. Mr. WILSON, proprietor of a distillery on Classon-avenue, and FREDERICK COCHEN, Revenue Inspector, were arrested on a charge of bribery, COCHEN having, as is alleged, received a bribe of $50 from WILSON not to interfere with the latter's business.

The second annual parade of the Metropolitan Fire Department took place yesterday afternoon, and was a success. There were thirty-four steam engines, twelve hook and ladder trucks, and nearly 600 men. A collation was given to the guests at the Metropolitan Hotel, where toasts were drank and speeches made by the Fire Commissioners and others.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, delivered a lecture on the "Idea of a Merchant," at the Western Branch of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Varick-street, last evening. There was a large audience, and the lecture was listened to with the most profound attention and appreciation.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN EVANS, EDWARD DONELSON and THOMAS WILSON, were sent to State Prison for four years each; DENNIS HAYES and THOMAS KLINE were sent for three years each, and HENRY JACKSON for two years. Several other cases were disposed of, and a number of prisoners were arraigned.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, who was arrested on a charge of stabbing WALTER WESTCOTT, in a Second-avenue saloon, on the 3d inst., was yesterday held for trial by Coroner NAUMANN. The prisoner's associates, MICHAEL MEAGHER and MICHAEL HUGHES, were sent to the House of Detention.

The examination of W. R. BABCOCK and FRANK HELLEN, on the Lord bond-robbery case, was resumed yesterday before Justice DOWLING. Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and Mr. LORD were examined, after which the case was adjourned to Friday next, at 1:30 P. M.

The case of the alleged clerical pickpocket, Rev. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, was again brought before Justice DODGE yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for further examination. Several witnesses gave their testimony, after which the further hearing was postponed until Thursday, Dec. 6.

A meeting of the West Side Association was held last evening at the Everett Rooms, Mr. WHITBECK presiding. The subject discussed was the rapid transportation of passengers in this City. Resolutions relative to the granting of railroad franchises were adopted and copies sent to Gov. FENTON.

The trial of the action entitled HERRINKIND *vs.* WILLIAM W. TAPSCOTT was terminated yesterday by the Jury rendering a verdict of $626 75 for the plaintiff. In our columns of Wednesday will be found a full statement of the case.

The examination of applicants for admission to the Bar, adjourned from Monday evening last, was resumed in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The class under examination is unusually large.

Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, was yesterday promoted to the office of Inspector, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. CARPENTER.

Gold fell yesterday to 140@139¾ ₱ cent. Money ruled at 7 ₱ cent. The Public Funds steady. The Stock Exchange lower on the Railways and the speculation bearish.

A moderate business was reported in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, prices closing generally in favor of buyers. There were a few export purchases of Wheat reported—the first in a long time. The Freight engagements were on the increase. There were 561 vessels of all classes in port.

Amnesty and Suffrage.

During the last session of Congress, Senator STEWART, from Nevada, proposed Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty as the basis of restoration;—that is, if the Southern States would adopt universal suffrage, they should receive a general amnesty—and be restored, as States and as individuals, to all the political rights which they enjoyed before the war. The proposition elicited but little discussion at the time, as it seemed to embody what was most obnoxious to both sections, and likely to be acceptable, therefore, to neither. The *Tribune* afterward adopted it, and has urged it with a good deal of zeal. But it is not seconded by any considerable portion of the Press, nor can the proposition be said as yet to have been seriously entertained by the country.

Whenever it is, we think it will be condemned. Neither branch of it is calculated to meet public approval. There is really but a small portion of the people of the Northern States who desire *universal* negro suffrage, though nine-tenths of them hold that color alone should not debar any man from voting. Whatever may be the practice, in theory at least, voting is still held to involve responsibility and to require some sort of qualification. Voting makes our laws, chooses our rulers and carries on the whole machinery of civil society;—and nobody capable of holding any opinion on any subject, can doubt that making laws, choosing rulers and administering the affairs of a great nation, require some qualifications of intelligence and character. Everybody knows, too, that a large proportion of the negroes of the South,—those employed as field hands during the reign of Slavery,—are utterly ignorant,—utterly incapable of exercising the slightest judgment, or acting with the least intelligence, in political matters. If admitted to the suffrage *they* will not vote: they will be simply the tools of somebody who will. This is a necessity of their condition. It is not their fault but their misfortune. Not because they are black, therefore, but because they are ignorant,—too ignorant to be wisely and safely intrusted with such a power, it is undesirable that all the negroes should be admitted to vote in the Southern States. Even if the South desired it, it would not command the approval of the North.

Equally unacceptable would be the proposition for a *universal* amnesty. Such an amnesty would readmit, to every right of citizenship, to every civil and political privilege, to every office, State and Federal, in the United States every man who was engaged in any way in the rebellion. To this we do not believe the people will assent. They may excuse those who were dragged into secession,—or even those who went into it, under a sincere belief that their first allegiance was due to their State Governments; and they may be willing to see them again in office. But they will not consent that the original *authors* of the rebellion,—the men who were engaged for years in conspiring against the Government while holding office under it,—the men who in the Congress of the United States, as Senators and Members, were active in measures to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support,—shall again resume the official power which they so grossly abused. Under a universal amnesty, TOOMBS, MASON, SLIDELL, men now known to have been plotting treason against the Government they pretended to serve, could again sit in the seats they so disgraced and again wield the national power they turned against the nation's life. Such a spectacle would shock the public sense of justice as well as create just apprehensions for the public safety. The people recognize a broad distinction in the guilt of the different classes of persons who engaged in the rebellion, and they are willing to make a corresponding distinction in their treatment of them.

Universal suffrage, therefore, instead of being an offset to the objections felt against a universal amnesty, being itself objectionable, would only aggravate the hostility against that measure. A *qualified* suffrage and a *limited* amnesty would be much more likely to command the approval of the people. If the South would extend suffrage to the negroes, in common with all other citizens, basing it upon certain conditions, intelligence, payment of taxes, or whatever other qualifications they might prescribe, an amnesty which should remove all disabilities from persons engaged in the rebellion, except that the original authors of the movement should be forever excluded from Federal office, would undoubtedly be conceded by the North.

The question is not likely, however, to come up for practical action. It is the purpose of the extreme leaders of the dominant party in Congress to secure the exclusion of the Southern States from political power until after the Presidential election. This is their specific aim. It is this they hope to accomplish by insisting upon conditions of admission which the South will not accept. And as it becomes daily more certain that the South will not accept the Constitutional Amendment, so do they become more determined to insist upon it. Questions of amnesty and suffrage may be brought forward and discussed and possibly acted upon,—but not as substitutes for the Constitutional Amendment. *That* will be insisted upon as a *sine qua non*,—at least until the South seems likely to accept it.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT DRIVING A BARGAIN.—The Street Department is still without a head, and, if rumor is correct, is likely to remain so for some time to come. The Mayor is said to be resolved not to nominate any person for the office with whom a bargain can be made by the Board of Aldermen, and the Board are resolved not to confirm the nomination of any person who will not make it worth their while to do so. It is also rumored that on the receipt of Mr. CORNELL's resignation the Mayor resolved to nominate Ex-Mayor DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Street Commissioner. The Aldermen became aware of this, and dispatched a Committee to wait on Mr. TIEMANN and inquire "what the office was worth to him." What answer Mr. TIEMANN returned rumor does not say; but in the meantime the Mayor became aware of what was going on, and substituted the name of ISAAC BELL for that of Mr. TIEMANN. Another Committee has, it is understood, waited on Mr. BELL, but the result so far appears to be that no bargain can be made with Mr. BELL. At the last meeting of the Board only three or four members were present, and it was intimated that the Board would fail to obtain a quorum for many meetings to come.

The Alabama Claims.

The English Prime Minister, Lord DERBY, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner, is reported by the Atlantic Cable to have made an "intimation," which the London *Times* deems very important, to the effect that "a *proposition for the arrangement of the differences* between England and America, with respect to the Alabama claims, *would be favorably entertained*, and that the duties of neutrals in maritime war might, if necessary, be reconsidered."

Lord DERBY and the *Times* will remember that such a proposition has already been made by us, and peremptorily, not to say contemptuously, rejected by the British Government. That was a proposition for arbitration. It certainly cannot be renewed, for this would be to assume that the English Government was insincere in rejecting it. Nor is it easy to see what other proposition we can make in the least respect more favorable to the English pretensions, or more likely to be accepted by them.

Indeed it would not be amiss for the English writers who deal with this subject to bear in mind that our interests are now *against* the concessions we have been demanding. England during our war asserted for neutrals the largest possible liberty of trade with belligerents. She claimed the right, for her merchants and shipbuilders, to build, equip, arm and man steam vessels of war, for one party, even if it had no recognized flag and was only a colony or State in rebellion, to prey upon the commerce of the other party to the war,—although that other party was an established nation, whose commerce covered every sea, whose flag was known throughout the world, and with whom England herself had treaties of amity and friendship. And it was the exercise of these rights by subjects of the British Government, which has led to our claims upon them for losses inflicted by the *Alabama*.

We are neutrals now, and likely to be so in wars among the European Powers. We shall reap the benefit of the principle now asserted by England, if it is recognized as consistent with international law,—and England is very certain to suffer seriously from its exercise. So far as our interests are concerned, therefore, we have no occasion to press for the concession of our claims in this matter. The adoption of the principle asserted by England will be worth to us tenfold more than the whole of the *Alabama* claims.

Lord DERBY seems to expect us to recognize and act upon the change of administration which has occurred in England. Our proposal for arbitration was made to and rejected by Lord RUSSELL's administration, and now that he has given place to Lord DERBY, it seems to be supposed that we shall renew the proposition for the chance of having it accepted. This, we apprehend, will prove to be a mistake. Our Government has no right to take cognizance of party changes in the administration of another. We deal with Governments, and not with the parties which administer or control them; and any assumption on our part that a Tory Minister might accept what a Liberal had rejected would be resented as an unwarrantable imputation upon the integrity of the Government. But the Government itself can recognize the change in its own administration if it sees fit, and make that change the basis of its action. If Lord DERBY is dissatisfied with Lord RUSSELL's rejection of an offer to arbitrate, let him reverse it—or let him make the offer himself. If he deems it for the interest of England that arbitration should be made the basis of adjustment, let him say so. He must not expect us to propose it again, nor to urge it in any way upon his consideration.

The *prompt payment* of all clearly established claims for damages by the *Alabama* would be the wisest step England could take in this matter. The amount will be trifling compared with the cost of settling the dispute in any other way. The principle involved is one upon which England cannot afford to stand, and which, on the contrary, our interests incline us to concede. And the act would be so graceful, so frank and so clearly prompted by friendly and honorable motives, that its effect upon our people would be in the high st degree conducive to the future peace and friendship of the two countries.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH.—The invaders are about to quit the soil of Mexico. But there is no sign, we regret to say, of the departure of the newsmongers that hang on the northern skirts of the Republic, between New-Orleans and Matamoras. These fellows are evidently in despair over the prospect of their vocation coming to a termination. They have made no end of sensation during the past three years in circles where their game was not understood. They have falsified nearly everything that came in their way—whether the subject was the triumph of the Republican armies, or the ruthless invasion of the sacred soil of Texas by the Imperial myrmidons. They have made the Mexican Republic too hot alternately for MAXIMILIAN, for JUAREZ, and for ORTEGA. They have recorded more battles, and pictured more victories, than were ever credited before to any community of men. They have had ubiquitous armies disputing every inch of territory from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. They have done all that we should have thought possible for the human imagination to do. And yet there is no end to them. Their last exploit constitutes Marshal BAZAINE a sheriff's bailiff, and sets him in hot pursuit of the Prince MAXIMILIAN, who, it is to be inferred, has vamoosed with the Mexican crown jewels, beside taking eighty trunks full of second-hand clothing from the Imperial wardrobe. The story is exciting enough to fill a page at least in a Police Gazette. The prompt contradiction of it only adds mystery and spice to the narrative. If MAXIMILIAN, in his hasty flight, did not actually carry off the keys of the pantry, it is fair enough to conjecture that he *might* have done so. Any one of these veracious chroniclers, placed in a similar position, at least would have carried out that programme. And how much better is a fugitive Archduke than any other speculator in human events? That is the *rationale* of the story. It may lack the element of truthfulness in particulars, and yet be entirely veracious in the abstract.

The advantage of picturesqueness in a narrative, whether intended for the daily Press or for an octavo volume, is too apparent to be disputed. And yet, we submit whether the public may not, sooner or later, get quite as much of the Mexican sensation as it can fairly digest. It is fast coming to this point among sober people who live outside of the territory of Mexico, and who have no special interest in faction fights there, or elsewhere, that they would quite as soon hear of the reëstablishment of *order*, and the final extinction of political bandits of every degree, whether Imperial or Mexican, as submit to the daily excitement, agreeable as it may be, of these travesties of actual history. The Mexican people will either have to rank themselves on the side of civilized communities, and show their capacity for self-government, or claim the immunities of a dependency. Their faction fights have been a standing nuisance for forty years, not only in view of their own industrial concerns and domestic prosperity, but in view of their relations to every other nation that has to come in contact with them. That nuisance has to be abated—not by making the Mexicans Imperialists, but by teaching them that national independence brings with it duties as well as privileges; and that first among these duties is that of maintaining a Government *responsible* at least for the fulfillment of international obligations.

A Counter-Proposition—Gov. Worth and the Freedmen.

The demand for a response from the South is met at last. We have been insisting that the South should accompany its rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment with the offer of some other basis of restoration; and lo! it is here.

Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, has supplied it. Profiting by the shortcomings of other Southern Governors, he has propounded a plan for the settlement of existing difficulties between the sections. The difficulties, as the Governor sees them, are very serious, and the plan he promulgates is intended to prove that he has studied them philosophically and exhaustively.

The negro, declares Gov. WORTH, is "still the subject of strife." More than half the message addressed to the Legislature of North Carolina is devoted to the Constitutional Amendment, and to an elaborate though in no respect original argument against its ratification. But the whole trouble, as the Governor understands it, proceeds from the emancipated negro; and the Governor's proposal is to solve the problem of restoration by disposing of the negro. Remove the cause, quoth he, and the effect will cease. And since the hapless black man is a source of perpetual contention between the North and South, Gov. WORTH suggests that all trouble may be ended by a satisfactory disposal of the black man.

But how shall he be disposed of? That is the question which the chief officer of the sovereign State of North Carolina undertakes to answer. And the answer furnished by his message is evidence incontestible of his genius, patriotism and statesmanship.

Vulgar, commonplace politicians are accustomed to deal with the problems arising from the rebellion and from emancipation in a very vulgar way. They suggest that inasmuch as he who but yesterday was a slave is now free, he should be dealt with as a freedman and a citizen. They argue that the freedmen, being also citizens, should be placed on an equality with white citizens in respect of their rights to property, to protection under the law, and to entire equality in all that concerns their freedom and well-being. It is further contended that, as the freedmen form a large proportion of the originally loyal people of the South, they should no longer be subject to sweeping disfranchisement. In other words, that the color of the skin should henceforth have nothing to do with the civil or political status of the individual, but that the possession of the elective franchise should be regulated by some defined test of fitness, applicable alike to white and black. Finally, it is asserted that the South should demonstrate its title to the confidence of the nation by affording guarantees that the results achieved by the war shall be loyally sustained with all the force of constitutional authority.

These, we say, are commonplace devices for solving the problems which enter into the general question of restoration. None of them, however, satisfies the requirements of Gov. WORTH's transcendant statesmanship. He expresses a profound contempt for all that ordinary mortals esteem as practical. His lofty spirit chafes under the outrages of the proposed amendment. His genius soars above the conditions of restoration which Congress and the plebeian North have tendered as the basis of compromise. His chivalric soul despises the idea of guarantees, and contemns the people that would demand them. He aspires to the reputation of an inventor, a discoverer, a philosopher. His eagle eye penetrates to the bottom of the great difficulty, and his comprehensive mind discerns the secret of the country's great deliverance.

The process is very simple—when WORTH has explained it. It is as simple as the problem of the egg, after COLUMBUS' explanation. One sentence states the problem and embodies its solution. "The negro being still the subject of strife," *remove the negro*. The rights of the freedmen being the bone of sectional contention, put an end to the contention by removing its cause. This is WORTH's philosophy in a nutshell.

But how get rid of the negro? In the generation of HENRY CLAY transportation to Liberia was a not unpopular specific. "Send the blacks to Africa," it was said, "and they will bother us no more." Their colonization in Florida is a more recent prescription of State doctors, though one that has not been received with special favor. The commonly received notion now-a-days is, that they should, like the rest of humanity, be left to work out their own industrial, social and political redemption; care being taken, that neither local nor Federal law shall encumber them with burdens not shared by their white brethren. Gov. WORTH's remedy presupposes none of these roundabout methods. He sees quite through the millstone. The negro question presses upon North Carolina because the negro is there. *Transfer the negro to Massachusetts*, and the difficulty will exist no more in North Carolina.

We are not indulging in satire. We are not resorting to hyperbole or exaggeration for the sake of political effect. We are not interpreting language which others may construe differently. Gov. WORTH's words are too plain to be misunderstood. He says "the cause of the trouble is the unequal distribution of the race between the sections," and "the plain and practical remedy is their more equal diffusion." Diffusion is the word. And Gov. WORTH maintains that the requisite "diffusion" may be accomplished "by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the traveling expenses of those [freedmen] who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or territory to which he would go."

Labor is needed at the South, of course. The complaint comes from North Carolina that large numbers of citizens, black and white, have voluntarily left the State. The whole South is puzzled to find labor equal to its necessities. It requires not only every man already there, but as many more men as can be attracted thither. Gov. WORTH's proposal, therefore, implies, not only an exhaustive philosophy, but a profound self-sacrifice. He would have the South consign itself to the dogs, that the negro question may be settled.

There are wise men, perhaps, who will see in the Worth scheme of relief for North Carolina a righteous retribution upon certain of the Northern States. The Northern Radicals—these pundits may suggest—would, under the Worth plan, have an opportunity of manifesting the virtues which they now commend to their neighbors. But the subject is too solemn for practical jokes. And North Carolina would be scarcely justified in ruining herself for the sake of testing the depth of New-England philanthropy.

Besides, there is no occasion for so much trouble on the part of North Carolina. An easier method of relief than that invented by WORTH is happily available. Let her politicians overcome their pride and their prejudices, and the negro question may be solved without the loss of her negroes.

The Life Insurance Convention.

The subject of Life Insurance has not received that degree of attention among Americans to which it is justly entitled. The benefits of insurance are untold, but the proportion of persons who avail themselves of these benefits is comparatively small. This arises in great measure from two causes—one is that companies do not make their claims to support sufficiently known, and the other is that sufficient care is not taken to disseminate such knowledge as would enable the public to judge, on seeing an exhibit of a company's affairs, whether it really proved what it was meant to show, and whether the financial conditions necessary to stability had been secured. The ideas which most people entertain upon the subject of a company's profits, or the annual sum to be set aside to meet risks, or what proportion of income should be devoted to expenses, are singularly obscure; and as there are diverse methods of examination into these points by different States, the obscurity becomes worse still. Then, again, as to the companies themselves. They are hampered by the existence of many different State systems, which practically obstruct the extension of their business beyond their own State. These evils the Convention proposes to discuss, and in so proposing it very justly remarks that the public need to be satisfied as well as the companies. The plan thought most feasible is that of an Insurance Bureau at Washington, which should supersede the present State supervision and substitute for it one general plan for the whole country. The usefulness of such a change would depend upon many things. There would have to be great efficiency and faithfulness at the head of such a bureau. The responsibility which rests now upon the State Superintendents is no light matter, for the insurer trusts to their inspections, and, in the absence of any special knowledge of his own, accepts the State indorsement of the company he proposes to enter as final. What, then, would the indorsement of the United States be but a still more weighty testimony to the solvency and good faith of institutions, and therefore either fraught with great possible mischief as well as possible good? There is at present no doubt great want of some agreement as to how the affairs of Life Insurance Companies should be tested. In some States the policies are annually valued, or professed to be so. In others the attempt is not made. Then special and temporary sources of profit are not always stated to be such, but are put forth as permanent sources of profit, destined to benefit future insurers. In short, the whole subject is one upon which agreement is highly desirable, and if the establishment of a bureau will imply such agreement, and the strict discharge of its whole duty be assured, much good will be attained to. The public need educating upon the subject; and we are sure that if a few plain rules can be arrived at, by which every man may intelligently select his company, a great increase of confidence and of business will be the result.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S REPORT.—This report, compiled with evident care, contains some items which are worth special notice, as illustrative of the character of many of the soldiers who enlisted to fight for the Union. One of the most striking is the large number of desertions which are recorded. There were not less than 76,526 returned to the army; how many more there were who never were returned it is impossible to say. But this fact is one which it is important to investigate, from the prevalence in some quarters of accusations that the war was chiefly fought on the part of the North by foreigners. The statistics of desertions tell a different story, for the great preponderance of such was in the largest Northern cities, and where the foreign element most largely existed. In these cities the war was made a matter of trade by bounty-brokers, who in many cases fostered bounty-jumping, and foreigners were most commonly the offenders in both cases. But where the American element was the most prominent the desertions were far less in proportion, leading to the inevitable conclusion that Americans enlisted for fighting, and not for money, to a far greater extent than foreigners.

The mortality of the Union armies forms a terrible item. About 96,000 men were killed in action, and about 185,000 died while in the service—the aggregate being 280,739 officers and men who lost their lives. To this great number must, of course, be added thousands of deaths which were caused by wounds or diseases contracted during the war, but which did not not prove fatal until after its close. Well might this vast mortality make one shudder. The misery and the destitution following it are incalculable. There could be no sterner fact urged upon the rash men who, whether North or South, are still talking fire and sword while the nation is wearily endeavoring to compose itself to peace. The South cannot show a larger record of suffering, and the tears and blood shed in both sections ought to constitute between them that strong bond of union which grows out of a great mutual sorrow.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES.—The country will look with interest, during the coming session of Congress, for the report of the Retrenchment Committee, appointed last session. This body has been holding meetings during the past six months, in different parts of the country, and has investigated the workings of several departments of the public service, with a view of discovering evidences of waste and extravagance, or methods of economy and reform. The work was novel, and in many directions its prosecution was exceedingly difficult, and it is quite certain that the most effective means of prosecuting it was not taken on all occasions. Nevertheless, with all drawbacks, it is impossible but that some things have been learned which can be made serviceable to Congress in carrying out the programme of retrenchment and reform which the interests of the country require. We look also with interest for the result of the labors of the Revenue Commission, which has been prosecuting its investigations during the year. Its inquiries relate to the public taxation and the public revenues—to the proper objects of taxation, its extent and limits, and its relation as a whole to the revenues required by the Government. We do not think the suggestions already made by this body met with proper attention from Congress; nevertheless, we recognize its labors as of great value, if only as an aid to the Secretary of the Treasury. Though deeply affecting the interests of the public, the business of the country and the well-being of every citizen, we fear that these economical subjects do not meet with a proper share of popular attention. We have been giving so much thought to Southern politics and discussions bearing upon the question of reconstruction, that we have come near to forgetting everything else. But sooner or later they will be forced upon our notice, and it is better they should be forced upon it *sooner* than *later*.

THE ARREST OF GEN. ORTEGA.—The official documents concerning the arrest of this claimant of the Mexican Presidency, which we published yesterday, give us no explanation as to the authority for the act, and no information as to its grounds or object. Gen. SHERIDAN's order simply directs that ORTEGA and his party be arrested and held in custody, upon their attempt to cross to Mexican soil. ORTEGA enters an energetic protest, as "Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic," and pronounces the act to be an insult to Mexico, as well as a violation of the protection guaranteed to him by our laws. The other members of his party protest against their arrest no less vigorously, and appeal to the American people in a manner which we imagine Congress at least will not overlook—unless the act of Gen. SHERIDAN be repudiated or explained by our authorities.

If the arrests were authorized by the Administration, we suppose it must have had grounds for the action unknown to the people of this country. So far as is known, Gen. ORTEGA had violated no law of this land, and had been guilty of nothing that warranted any interference with his movements. He came here voluntarily, and took his departure voluntarily. As to his title to the Mexican Presidency, under the Constitution of that country, the question was certainly not one for Gen. SHERIDAN, nor yet for our Government, to decide. The authorities owe an explanation to the people upon this matter. If ORTEGA had made any attempts to carry on operations from this country against the Government of JUAREZ, which we recognize, or if we had in any way violated our neutrality laws, there might be grounds for his arrest; though if either of these charges are made, we do not see how he could be guaranteed the freedom of residence in the United States, and only prevented from returning to Mexico.

THE LAST DAYS WORSE THAN THE FIRST.—The Mexican Republicans seem determined to make the last days of the French invaders as unhappy as possible. They are making war on the enemy of their country and on the various military detachments stationed at different points, with an energy which has not been equaled since the fall of Puebla. New leaders are appearing in all directions, and each of them seems to find a band of followers, with horse and carbine, all ready for the fight. If the Imperialist pretensions over Mexico were absolutely, finally and in all respects abandoned, we could wish that the Republicans would let the French alone while they are hastening forward their preparations to embark. But they still put forward some claims to authority, such as that relating to the collection of customs at Mexican ports, while MAXIMILIAN has not yet doffed the purple or resigned the sceptre. The warlike activity of the Republicans will help to hasten the relinquishment of all foreign pretensions in Mexico by showing both NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN the impossibility of exercising any sort of power against the will of such a people. It would be hard now to exaggerate the disgust with which the "regenerators of Mexico" will leave that irredeemable country.

Amusements.

THE OLYMPIC.—Mr. STUART ROBSON makes his first appearance this evening in the burlesque of "Hamlet, or the Wearing of the Black." The "Long Strike" is also to be performed.

FRENCH THEATRE.—HEROLD's delightful opera of "Zampa" will be repeated here to-night. We have spoken of the work, and we hope that our readers will share with us the pleasure of a good performance.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, was held here to-day.

It was called by the Young Men's Association of this city, pursuant to the recommendation passed by the National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at Albany last June.

The call invited the attendance of one Minister from each Evangelical Church in the State and District.

The object of the National Convention in suggesting the holding of local Conventions, was to promote renewed life and vigor in Christian Associations already formed, and to lay the foundation for establishing many more in localities where none are in operation.

There was quite a good attendance of delegates, and much interest manifested in the proceedings.

WM. B. HILL, of Baltimore, was chosen President of the permanent Association.

Death of Daniel Shaver, Esq.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

DANIEL SHAVER, member of Assembly-elect from Schoharie County, died this morning.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.—The Proceedings to be Made Public—Officers Elected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic have decided that their proceedings shall be made public, and the Secretary has been authorized to publish them.

The following officers were elected: Commander-in-Chief, S. A. Hulburt, Illinois; Senior Vice-Commander, J. B. McKean, of New-York; Junior Vice-Commander, R. S. Foster, Indiana; Adjutant-General, B. F. Stephenson, Illinois; Quartermaster-General, August Willick, Ohio; Surgeon-General, D. C. McNeil, Iowa; Chaplain, W. A. Pile, Missouri; Council of Administration, J. B. Proudfit, Wisconsin; Wm. Vandevere, Iowa; J. O. Osborne, Illinois; T. C. Fletcher, Mississippi; T. T. Taylor, Ohio; H. K. Wilward, Kentucky; T. J. Bramhall, New-York; Nathan Kimball, Indiana; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic:

1. That the Grand Army of the Republic is organized to maintain in civil life those great principles for which it stood in arms under the national flag; that it stands pledged to crush active treason, to advance and support active loyalty, to secure sound constitutional liberty to all men, and to vindicate everywhere and at all times the full and complete rights of every loyal American citizen against all combinations of force or fraud that may attempt to deny or deprive them of such rights.

2. That we pledge all the power and influence which, as individuals or as an association, we legitimately wield, in the most especial manner, to those gallant men who stood fast by the country in the hour of its need in the rebellious States, and who, through all manner of losses and injuries, persecutions by force and persecutions under color of law, maintained their integrity and vindicated their loyalty; and we solemnly declare that no power that we can use shall be neglected until they are thoroughly and completely protected in the active exercise of the American freemen through the entire country over which our flag floats.

3. That Congress, in justice and not in charity, should pass a law equalizing in a just manner the bounties of all Union soldiers and sailors.

4. That we now as heretofore pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to procure appropriate State and national legislation for the education and maintenance of the orphans and widows of deceased comrades and our maimed brethren, and to enforce a speedy adjustment and payment of all lawful claims against the Government due soldiers and sailors and their heirs.

5. That in our opinion no man is worthy to be a free citizen of a free country who is not willing to bear arms in its defence, and we therefore suggest to Congress the passage of a law making it the inexorable duty of every citizen to defend his country in time of need, in person and not by substitute.

6. That as a matter of justice and right, and because the sacrifice made and dangers encountered by the Union soldiers and sailors who served in the late war for the preservation of the country can never fully be repaid, we respectfully ask that those in authority bestow upon needy and worthy soldiers and sailors such positions of honor and profit as they may be competent to fill; and while we seek nothing for ourselves, or those of our comrades who are able to maintain themselves, we do earnestly recommend this request to the consideration of all in authority, and we especially ask the attention of the President to his policy heretofore declared on this subject.

ALBANY.

Equal Rights Convention—Opposition to the Constitutional Amendment—An Address from Miss Anthony on the Rights of Working Women.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Equal Rights Convention reassembled at Tweddle Hall this morning.

PARKER PILLSBURY offered a resolution protesting against the adoption by the Legislature of this State of the Constitutional Amendment now pending.

Miss ANTHONY announced the plan of work to be, to hold within the next six months from twenty to fifty meetings, effect organizations, distribute tracts and circulate petitions.

She followed in an address setting forth the hardships and injustice under which the working-women suffer, and contending that the ballot in the hands of females would enable them to secure an increase of wages and a mitigation of the hours of toil. No newspaper or party dare oppose the eight-hour system that the mechanics are moving for, and if once in the enjoyment of the elective franchise the working-women would not be long in securing for themselves an equality with the working-men.

On motion it was resolved to organize "Equal Rights" clubs throughout the State.

PARKER PILLSBURY then reported an address, reciting and contending for the purposes of the organization, which was adopted.

Miss ANTHONY stated that over four hundred dollars had been received from outside sources since the Convention opened, and after a collection a recess was taken.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—Visitors at the Fortress

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, opened its session this morning in Norfolk.

Bishop PEARCE presides over the deliberations of the body whose labors will extend throughout this week.

Several changes in the politics of the Church are expected to come up for discussion, one of which, recommended by the General Conference, contemplates altering the name to Methodist Episcopal Church, dropping the word "South," which was annexed in contradistinction in 1844, when the separation from their Northern brethren took place.

ROBERT OULD, formerly rebel Commissioner of Exchange, accompanied by a niece of DAVIS, arrived this morning, on a visit to the prisoner and family. Also three Methodist Ministers from Richmond, who had interviews with Mr. DAVIS. Judge OULD returned to Richmond this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS.

Return of a Planter from Brazil—He Prefers the United States—Progress of the State Fair.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

ANDREW MCCULLUM, a sugar planter of Louisiana, who went to Brazil, with a view to emigration, has returned, and pronounces against it as unsuitable and less favorable to the Southerner than his own country.

The great Fair progresses finely, though inventors of machinery and implements have been backward in putting up and bringing forward their entries. There is an immense concourse here from Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and the interior of Louisiana, and even more distant sections, including all the Western States.

RHODE ISLAND.

Attempted Wife-Murder near Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

At Valley Falls, near this city, last evening, RUFUS W. COWDEN, a young married man, who had parted from his wife, called at her residence, and after an effort to induce her to enter a carriage, attempted to cut her throat with a razor. She struggled desperately and successfully for her life, although terribly wounded in the face, arms and breast, until her grand-father came and drove off the murderous wretch with a club. The surgeon who attended the woman was compelled to sew up sixteen gashes made by the weapon. The husband eluded arrest until this forenoon, when he appeared near his father's residence, and cut his own throat so thoroughly that he will probably die. He was probably partially intoxicated.

OHIO.

Protest Against Commissioner Rollins' Removal.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A formidable protest is being signed by business men here, irrespective of party, against the removal of Commissioner ROLLINS, on the ground that changes in the Revenue Department, especially when good and experienced men are turned out, are damaging to the public interests.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Masonic Election.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

An election for officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of South Carolina, resulted in the reëlection of Gov. ORR, Grand Master; H. W. SCHROEDER, Grand Treasurer; R. L. BURNS, Grand Secretary, *vice* A. G. MACKEY.

VIRGINIA.

Convention of Farmers at Richmond—Fire at Danville.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A Convention of Virginia farmers assembled last night in Virginia Hall. Hon. WILLOUGHBEY NEWTON, President of the Virginia Agricultural Society, delivered an address, after which Ex-Gov. Smith and others made speeches, all predicting a bright future for Virginia. After the appointment of several committees to report on subjects discussed in the President's address the Convention adjourned until to-night.

A fire broke out in Danville this morning, consuming CHESLER & GORDON'S store, FLEISHMAN'S dry-goods store, SADDLER & Co.'s clothing establishment and the Danville bakery. The arrest of a negro for stealing, while the fire was progressing, threatened to produce a riot among the blacks. All quiet at last accounts.

The Farmers' Convention in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Farmers' Convention to-night, after several addresses, adopted resolutions favoring the introduction of white labor into Virginia and of repealing the usury laws. All the speakers expressed friendly sentiments toward the freedmen.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Appearance of the Members—Mr. Lawrence Sings a Song—Doings at the Business Meeting—A Crazy Man Makes a Speech—Appeal to the Men and Women of New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The sessions of this body have been very quietly conducted. No disturbance has been present, except to-day, when a crazy man, who had introduced himself to the managers, succeeded in getting the floor, and talked a wild harangue until stopped by Miss ANTHONY. The speeches last evening were very good. That of FREDERICK DOUGLASS was a masterly appeal for the completion of the enfranchisement of the negro by giving the ballot. He related many circumstances which convinced him that the tyranny of color had passed away, and that hereafter each man was to be treated on his merits as a citizen, and his color was not to be regarded. Two elements are visible in the Convention—those who consider the claims of woman the first, and the other who claim that the negro has the right to be enfranchised before the others. It is noticeable that all the thin-skinned feeling formerly felt among the blacks at being called negroes has passed away, and they were scarcely designated yesterday by any other name. They have accepted it as the evangelical separatists from the Church of England, a hundred years ago, accepted the name of Methodists. Another remarkable circumstance yesterday was that no woman was in attendance wearing the Bloomer or "short" dress. Mrs. HASBROUCK, with her friends of the *Sibyl*, has no followers in dress reform; Mrs. STANTON has abandoned it, and Mrs. BLOOMER has adopted the garments of Paris and London.

Mrs. STANTON wears well. She is a pleasant-looking woman, motherly in expression, and with ringlets by the side of her face. Her countenance looks fresh and wholesome. Rev. Miss OLYMPIA BROWN was attired in a black silk dress, and doffed her hat while in the meeting. Her hair is done up in the style of two years ago, and she altogether does not look very formidable. She has accepted the pastorship of a church in Newburgh, in this State, and will shortly enter upon the discharge of her duties. She has a girlish look about her. No colored women took any part in the meeting.

Mrs. STONE announced that Mr. LAWRENCE would sing a song which he had prepared for the occasion, entitled "The World Will Be the Better for It." The song was received with applause, and had some hits on fashion. It has a very pleasant melody.

Mrs. STANTON moved that the speeches be limited to ten minutes, as this was a business meeting. Mr. REMOND opposed it, and it was withdrawn.

The resolutions of yesterday were again read for debate, and a couple of new ones were added:

Resolved, That the introduction of the word "male," three times repeated, in the Constitutional Amendment now pending before the States, is a gross insult to all womankind everywhere, and an outrage on the genius of the nineteenth century; and on that ground alone, were there no other reason, we earnestly hope the Amendment may be repudiated.

Resolved, That we promptly and joyfully recognize the kindly disposition of the Press, in various directions, irrespective of party, toward our own enterprise; we sincerely thank the many that have already done well, and hope they will do better; and we respectfully call on all the conductors of the popular voice to hasten with their tribute also, assuring them that this movement is the reproduced and combined energy of all the forces which in the past have battled with injustice, cruelty and oppression, and the whole omnipotence of truth and righteousness is pledged for our ultimate triumph.

Before being discussed, Mr. BLACKWELL offered a resolution as a substitute for one which he presented yesterday:

Resolved, That degraded and disfranchised classes are inconsistent with American institutions; that the free school and the ballot are inseparable; that education and suffrage are the citizen's birthright: that if an educational qualification is imposed by a State or nation as a condition of voting, we demand its impartial application, without restriction of sex or race, combined with such provisions for universal education that the qualification may be attainable by all.

After a little discussion on parliamentary usage, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BEACH, a crazy man, was then introduced to the audience by the President as a friend who had come a long distance to speak to them. Mr. BEACH indulged in a harangue in which the French revolution, liberty, the rights of man, theology, and half a thousand other things, were mixed up. The red man, also, was brought in, with his papooses and their happy hunting fields. He spoke about the pleasure of once meeting a ship in the open sea, with all hands dead and with no rudder.

The gentleman was untimely choked off by Miss ANTHONY, who said that the object of the meeting this morning was work; she therefore deemed him out of order. The first element of success was the formation of clubs and the distribution of tracts, the visits of lecturers, and the drawing of the attention of the people to the question. A series of meetings would also be held. The first would be organized in New-York City on the 20th of December, and from that time would be held all over the State. The public needed to be aroused, and would be. In Rochester the men and women teachers in the schools had made application to have their salaries raised. The Board of Education acceded to the demand, and gave the men $100 more, but the women could not have the increase. Why was this? It was because the 17 men had votes and the 118 women did not. The men could make and unmake Boards of Education, but the poor women could not. In Auburn something of the same kind had happened. The women issued an ironical card of thanks, but were obliged to withdraw it. She thanked Heaven that there were one or two, however, who had not. They were noble women. It is the same as at the South, before the war, when a Northern Democrat went down there and asked the slaves if they wanted their freedom. They replied, no, for they would lose favor with their owners. Northern women were in the same condition, and did not dare to say their opinions freely. Take the eight-hour movement. Where in the Northern country was there a politician who cared anything for a future who had arrayed himself against the idea? The reason was, that the men had votes but the women had none. Give, then, the ballot, and they would be able to protect themselves. Women are taxed, and this was another reason why they should vote. One woman in this city, who makes shirts, paid $200 taxes. Do you think she does not want to vote? She instanced some remarks of ANNA DICKINSON last Summer.

Mrs. KINGSBURY, of Philadelphia, then took the floor. It was said that our forefathers, when they declared that all were created equal, had made a mistake. Women claimed an intrinsic right to the ballot, and would continue to claim. Those who advocated their views were in the professor's chair, piloted ships, commanded armies, and wrote books. Women were placed below the men who scarcely understood our language, and would sell their votes for a glass of whisky. Negroes who do not own $250 were better off than women, for they were not subject to direct taxation, while women were liable to have their property taken to found and carry on schools and colleges, where she could not send her daughter and sister. Boys could go to schools of science and art, while girls were sent home to crochet a little. Politicians say it is no use to try to propitiate the women, for they would have no votes. If women could vote it would introduce a new element into national life, and an inspiriting one. All the Freedmen's Bureau Bills that do not contain impartial suffrage are a cheat to that class who have helped us through the dreary wastes of the South. If you persist in the sin of not giving equal rights, the South says: "Take the beam out of your own eyes and free your own niggers." If Northern women were freed it would be the first great step. Some say that women should learn of their husbands. How if they have none?

CHARLES L. REMOND said that Miss ANTHONY had omitted the most important portion of her duties. She did not often do such things. The omission was of money, and he felt sure that all here present would be pleased to contribute. Conquer your prejudices, if possible, and give liberally.

Miss ANTHONY announced that the Committee would now pass around the house, and take contributions at present, as well as pledges for the future. They had received $400 by letters already. Some had given us sums of money last Spring, and had now increased it. ANNA DICKINSON had given $100.

Miss ANTHONY, having secured one of the reporter's hats, then went around the hall, assisted by some other ladies, while Mr. PILLSBURY read the address of the women to the people of the State, and it was then adopted. It is as follows:

APPEAL TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW-YORK.

Your State is to hold a Convention in the coming year to revise its Constitution, and the American Equal Rights Association proposes a series of meetings and other operations to induce such changes in the conditions of suffrage as will remove all distinctions on account of color or sex, and it is confidently hoped and believed that every friend of impartial justice and liberty will give a cheerful and hearty coöperation in the work. The Eighteenth century gave the world the Declaration of Independence, the war of the revolution and the Constitution of the United States, but only in the light of the nineteenth century are these sublime phenomena to be interpreted for us. From the government, the civilization and religion of Great Britain we derived our chattel slave system. But it survived the pen of JEFFERSON, the sword of WASHINGTON and the wisdom, humanity and statesmanship of the founders and framers of the Government, and until far louder thunders than Bunker Hill and Saratoga dashed it to the ground, and almost whelmed the Government itself with it in a common ruin. And the terrible lessons of this last war for freedom will all be in vain should we now attempt to relay our foundations in injustice and oppression.

Out of the jaws of rebellion and treason was the national salvation snatched by the hand of negro valor. And thus surely has that race earned the right to full citizenship and equality in the State. Even JEFFERSON declared, more than half a century ago, that "whoever fights and pays taxes has the right of suffrage." against the world.

But the right of humanity, of manhood, is older, is higher, and of diviner appointment than any other. If the right to liberty and pursuit of happiness be the gift and endowment of the Creator, then surely is the right to the ballot the only possible achievement and conceivable assurance and guarantee in republican governments. And on this ground the claim of woman is no less than that of man; but base and degrading as has been the position of the negro in the Government of the State of New-York, that of woman is far below even his. At no price within human power to pay can she arrive at equality of action in making or executing the Government she is compelled to support and obey. In the making or executing no law, however deeply her own interests or happiness may be involved, can she bear a part. She is found guilty, not of a crime, not of a color but of a sex, and all her appeals to courts or communities for equality and justice are in vain, even in this Democratic and Christian Republic. She is a native, free-born citizen, a property holder, a tax payer, loyal and patriotic. She supports herself, and, in proportionable part, the schools, colleges, universities, churches, poor-houses, jails, prisons, the army, the navy, the whole machinery of government, and yet she has no vote at the polls, no voice in the National Councils. She has guided great movements of philanthropy and charity, has founded and sustained churches, established missions, edited journals, written and published invaluable treatises on economy and history, social and moral, and on philosophy in all its departments, filled honorably Professor's chairs, governed nations, led armies, commanded ships, discovered and described new planets, and particularly explored the whole realm of scientific researches, and yet, because, in life's allotment she is female, not male; woman, not man; the curse of inferiority cleaves to her through all her generations.

Eden's dire anathema was to be removed in the coming of the second Adam; and in the new dispensation there was to be neither male nor female. Jewish outlawry from all the nations, continuing through almost twenty centuries, is repealed by common consent among all civilized Governments. Nor does the curse of eternal attainder longer blast the Ethiopean race to degradation and Slavery through Canaan's sin, but where shall woman look for her ultimate redemption in this conspicuous hour when new dawnings of liberty, new sunrises of enfranchisement, are illumining the world. A man once said: "Where Liberty is, there is my country." But on what continent or island, or in what vast wilderness, shall woman find a nationality, where she shall be taxed to support no government she did not aid in making, obey no law she did not help to enact, nor suffer any penalty until adjudged guilty by a jury, in part at least, her peers? True, her privileges in this State have been, after long struggle and conflict, enlarged and increased. Like the Southern freedmen, she too has had her Civil Rights Bill, but like all these, this is to be compared to the Dred Scott decision itself. The power that gives can take away, but of that power woman is no part. Mr. SUMNER says the ballot is the one thing needful to the emancipated slave. Without it he declares his liberty is an allusion, a jack-o'-lantern, which he will pursue in vain. Without the ballot, he reiterates, the slave becomes only sacrificed. And shall it not also be preëminently so with women, formed by Almighty power a little lower than the angels? Her ruling lords and masters have, by legislative prescription, plunged her, not a little, but immeasurably, below myriads of the human race, whose only claim is that by some inscrutable reason they were so constituted as to stand men in the tables of the census. In the American Equal Rights Association it is determined to prosecute an agitation which shall at least wake the nation to a new consciousness of the injustice suffered by the prescription occasioned by race and complexion. To the industrial, the hard-toiling, the property-producing women of New-York the appeal will be especially made to come to the rescue of their own long-lost rights. The angel of a Constitutional Convention is soon to come down and stir the water. Let all who need healing hasten to the baptism. Nor is it one of the heart-cheering signs of the times that multitudes of the intelligent women of the country are fast waking to a full consciousness of the wrongs they suffer. Even the war has taught invaluable lessons on the dignity and the worth of women in a thousand new spheres. Our Florence Nightingales have not been one, but many, yea thousands. Woman, as well as the freedmen, saved the nation in its hour of peril, and invested herself with new dignity, demanding new distinction. Now, emphatically, is her hour. But no comparisons need be instituted, none scarcely need be urged, as to whose is the paramount claim. The great clock of humanity has struck the hours, and its tones are ringing across the continents, reverberating as well among the Alps as the Alleghanies, and mingling sweet music in both of the hemispheres. We in New-York have heard, and gladly obey the summons. We are coming to the rescue of justice and right, girded with the full panoply of a divine and holy cause, and Omnipotence is pledged in our behalf. We propose to organize Equal Rights Clubs or committees in every city, town or village, to hold meetings for discussions and lectures, to circulate tracts and petitions, and to raise funds to enable the association to carry forward its operations for educating and elevating the popular sentiment. We shall endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the Press in our behalf. Truth, justice, reason, humanity must and will gloriously triumph. Already a host is on our side, and our principles can never be defeated. The prospect before us is full of encouragement, and confidently we submit our enterprise to the heart and hand of a waiting and expectant people. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. LAWRENCE favored the audience with a song, in which he declared that in the good time coming there would be no evil. Politicians, doctors, lawyers, &c., would all be abolished.

Miss BESSIE BISBEE, of Boston, said that our nation stands face to face with the most difficult question we have ever been called upon to decide. A General says to a soldier, "If you want a fort, build a fort." So I say to you, if you want a republic, make a republic. Some have no views for women except embroidery and other like accomplishments, and others talk about the home duties of women, and the nourishment and care of statesmen. What mother framed the character of ANDREW JOHNSON? Enough such sentiments had been said. She could weep for the weakness and folly of her sex, whose sole view was that of a husband, and whose acme was wedded love! She hoped for new and better things, and before long woman would step forward and claim the rights of her sex—liberty, to which we have so long been a stranger—a liberty which will melt all the wrangling elements of earth, and unite all the fond ligaments of love. This is the liberty we claim. The lady was received with the applause which we always accord to a pretty woman. Miss BISBEE is but twenty years of age, and is decidedly pretty.

Mrs. STANTON defended the song which we had just heard. Some had thought it strange; she did not. When women get the reward for her labor, mere pleasure can be obtained, and all women would then be comparatively rich. Then men would not be afraid to marry, and no old maids or old bachelors would exist.

Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY said that we were talking about a new revolution. It was necessary to understand what we were talking about. When our Government was formed, the old systems and forms of the British Government were retained. This is true, and we do not wish to imitate all their faults. EDMUND BURKE predicted the French Revolution, and we are in the habit of predicting a revolution. When we say we are the State we speak truly, for the State is made up of us. We rest our claims on all of humanity. We are greater than the Constitutions of the past, and we do not propose to attire the new goddess in all the old garments of the past. We are to have new forms of government. Our fathers formed the government for white men, not for black men or for white women. It has required a four years' war to solve the problem of a black man's liberty. It may be true that the regeneration of woman needs a baptism of blood. It was certain that if it were not granted it would some day come. The armies of the Union had marched into the field to uphold Slavery. Gen. BUTLER had endeavored to return the slaves of the South. It took three years for the black man to gain his right to liberty. When he had finally gained it we would not do him justice. The President showed what he was willing to do. Slavery is now dead, and dead forever. Slavery, in its last dying agony, had stung the President and killed him. Even now we are unwilling to do justice to the black man, so we have not approached the questions of woman. Our time is absorbed in the question whether we can reconstruct the Union without doing justice to the negro. He did not believe that the present man who occupies the Presidential chair would ever be a martyr.

Miss LUCY STONE showed some of the grounds on which she claimed the right of suffrage for women. She continued at some length.

The afternoon session closed by taking up a collection.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN said that if we did our duty next year would show women citizens of the United States. Let the old women tell their experience, and the middle-aged also. All are needed. The consummation should not be regarded as something far away, but we should be as those who when the Lord comes should be found watching. It is not a light work, but we should be willing to give the sacrifice.

A Committee was appointed consisting of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, FREDERICK DOUGLASS and ELIZABETH CADY STANTON to present a remonstrance to the Legislature protesting against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the State of New-York.

The address to the people was again read and adopted a second time with applause. SUSAN B. ANTHONY illustrated the reasons, pecuniary and otherwise, which should induce women to claim the ballot. It would enable her so to influence politicians as to obtain greater wages, and the mere fact of her having the power would accomplish this result. She inquired whether there was any woman here so modest that if her living should become greatly increased she would refuse to cast a vote to gain this consummation. Woman now has but a mere subsistence. She needs more, and the way to get it is to have the ballot. Miss BROWN rose to a correction. She had not asserted that public men were drunkards, but simply that she had been told so by those who ought to know. So much the more reason for woman in politics. C. L. REMOND and Mrs. STANTON followed. The latter spoke against the property qualifications and other obstructions to suffrage. Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, PARKER PILLSBURY and Mrs. STONE concluded, when the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Closing of the Canals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Canal Commissioners announce that the canals will be closed on the 12th of December, except the Champlain Canal, which will be closed on the 5th of December.

Recommends Itself Especially by the Durability of Its Work.

Mr. John Edwards, of Toronto, C. W., in a letter dated Oct. 6, 1866, says: "One of your machines has been in use in my family for the last two years, and *has given entire satisfaction.* It recommends itself *especially* on account of the ease with which its use can be learned; its applicability to any thickness of fabric; its never being found out of order; *and the neatness and* DURABILITY *of the work performed by it.*" To the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge* is, of all modes, the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regard a cough remedy. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in bronchitis, hoarseness, influenza, and consumptive and asthmatic complaints.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &C.—*Boston Journal.*

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve

is a perfect hoof ointment, and cures galls, scratches, bruises, sprains, &c. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists and harness-makers. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Burglary Foiled!

Conclusive evidence of the security afforded by VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE, against burglars:

RIDGEWAY, Penn., Nov. 13, 1866.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The burglar proof qualities of our alum patent safe manufactured by you were tested by thieves on the morning of the 2d inst.

One of the outside fire-proof doors was drilled and blown open with powder, but opening the door to the burglar-proof box inside was another matter and failed entirely. Two steel wedges, some 4½ inches long, were driven in over the top of the door, with the design of either breaking it down or making an opening by which powder might be introduced. Whichever result was intended was a failure. The safe proved what you recommended it, literally "BURGLAR-PROOF."

It stood a severe test, but we are fully satisfied it might have stood a much longer siege and not have yielded.

(Signed) SOUTHER, WILLIS & SOUTHER, Bankers.

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MARRIED.

DEKAY—TOMPKINS.—At West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Edwin Harwood JAMES DEKAY to LAURA, daughter of Daniel H. Tompkins.

HOMAN—BREWER.—On Thursday, at Somerville, Mass., by Rev. Benj. K. Russ, CHARLES HOMAN, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, to MARTHA L. BREWER, of New-York.

RYDER—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, CLARENCE A. RYDER to KITTY S., youngest daughter of Ezra P. Davis, Esq.

SCHAFER—SCHWAB.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Melzener, Mr. SAMUEL W. SCHAFER to SOPHIA, daughter of Michael Schwab, Esq., all of this City.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

STOTT—HALLIDAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, Homeswood, Dutchess County, N. Y., by Rev. W. W. Newell, JAMES STOTT, Jr., to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Thomas Halliday.

DIED.

BRONSON.—At Janesville, Wis., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, Mrs. ANNIE L. BRONSON, widow of the late Rev. Oliver Bronson, of that place.

CARPENTER.—At Red Bank, on Second Day, Nov. 19, of consumption, ALPHEUS CARPENTER, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Isaac Carpenter, No. 70 Rivington-st., New-York, on Fifth Day morning, the 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

DEARBORN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JULIA SHAW, daughter of George A. and Elizabeth Dearborn, aged 3 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 58 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

FOX.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, JAMES J. FOX, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 245 Division-st., on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock. Requiem Mass at St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., at 10 o'clock.

FLEET.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, PHEBE A., daughter of the late Samuel and Phebe Fleet.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, Fulton-av., opposite Elm-place.

FOWLER.—On Fourth Day, 21st of 11th month, of dropsy, JANE FOWLER, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Friends Meeting-house, corner of Rutherford-place and 15th-st., on Sixth Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRATACAP.—At Fairmount, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, MARY E., daughter of Geo. G. and Jane Gratacap, aged 15 years and 10 months.

One more at rest.

Funeral service at Fairmount at 3½ P. M. Thursday. Burial at Greenwood at 3 P. M. Friday.

HARNED.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, at Woodbridge, N. J., WILLIAM F., son of William Harned, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.

MARTINE.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, MAGGIE P., wife of John Martine, and daughter of Charles A. Baudouine, after a long and painful illness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STANBURY.—On Monday evening, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Daniel Stanbury, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, those of her son, Daniel Stanbury, sons-in-law Capt. John Willard, (deceased,) J. R. Mumford, D. C. Blodgett and John Wheeler, are invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 East 27th-st. Her remains will be taken to the family vault at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st.

WARREN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGE WARREN, President of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATSON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, at 7 o'clock, WM. A. WATSON, aged 59 years, 8 months and 20 days.

☞ Rhode Island and Massachusetts papers please copy.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Main-st., Astoria, L. I., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, ROSENIA WRIGHT, youngest daughter of Morrison M. and Abby Wright, aged 2 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 121st-st., near 2d-av., Harlem, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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Being an entire new book, will be published on Saturday next, and be for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents in New-York and everywhere else. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth. Address all orders and remittances for it to the Publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN!
THE ONE THOUSAND ASSAULTS
made on THE ROUND TABLE respecting this subject are met and answered by that paper in No. 64, published to-day and FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON SATURDAY,
Nov. 24,
FOUR
NEW AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
NO. 654 BROADWAY, New-York.

I.
THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT.
An elegantly illustrated edition, with fifty engravings from drawings by Chapman; engraved by Filmer.
In one volume, small 4to, bound in extra illuminated cloth, full gilt $6
The same, Turkey morocco, antique 9
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II.
COMPANION VOLUME TO WILD FLOWERS:
FLORAL BELLES,
FROM THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN.
Drawn and colored from Nature by Mrs. Badger.
One volume, large folio, Turkey morocco $30
One volume, large folio, French morocco 25

III.
A New Revised Edition, on large paper, with 250 additional pages, three new Autograph Poems, and 25 new Engravings from original designs, (making over 100 in all,)
FOLK-SONGS;
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART.

With upward of one hundred original Illustrations, exquisite in design and execution. *Fac similes* of the original autograph copies of eighteen famous Poems by Hood, (the "Song of the Shirt,") Tennyson, Bryant, Leigh Hunt, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Holmes, Kingsley, Browning, Lowell, Emerson, Willis and Pinckney—expressly contributed to this work by the poets or their friends. Printed on the finest tinted paper, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, and superbly bound. Turkey extra, $18; Turkey antique, $18; cloth, full gilt, $15.

IV.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF BITTER SWEET.
With a fine portrait of the author, on large paper, to match FOLK-SONGS.
BITTER SWEET.
A Poem.
By J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb.)

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CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN!
THE ONE THOUSAND ASSAULTS
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AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

CHRISTMAS TRADE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of English bibles, prayer books and church services, beg leave to inform the trade and the public that they have just received an extensive assortment of fine goods for the holidays, in every style of binding and size of type. Trade lists forwarded on application. London Bible Warehouse, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN.
THE ROUND TABLE,
No. 64,
For SATURDAY, Nov. 24, is out to-day.

*,*THE ROUND TABLE has been very much censured, and it must be admitted, to some extent, justly, for its article on "Drunkenness Among Women." In this week's number the attacks upon it relating to this subject are met and answered. Those who have listened to the condemnation of THE ROUND TABLE should now in fairness give ear to its justification.

Among the articles in No. 64, are:

Impartial Suffrage, Why We have no Shakespearean Scholars, Drunkenness Among Women, Foreign Quacks, Abortive Astrologers, A Bright and Beaming Paper from Mr. Moon, A Crisp and Stirring London Letter, Reviews of Sam Jacket and Whittier's Prose, A Delicate Taste of Swinburne's Morality, A dozen notices of new books and all the freshest and daintiest on dits of the day in the shape of Miscellaneous Literariana and Personals.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
General Agents,
Office No. 132 Nassau-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY AND FOR SALE,
ELLEN DEAN;
OR,
THE LIFE UNVEILED. A TRUE STORY.

Being the private reminiscences of a lady before and after marriage.

"A character almost impossible to present so as to enable the reader to recognize her should she cross his path; so great was the contradiction between what she was and what she *seemed.*"—*Griffith Gaunt.*

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN!
THE ONE THOUSAND ASSAULTS
made on THE ROUND TABLE respecting this subject are met and answered by that paper in No. 64, published to-day and FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
Fifteenth District, Twenty-first Ward,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD, President.
GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, Secretary.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
CHARLES L. FLEMING,
TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, 1866, the following call for Primary Elections was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Associations be and are hereby directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1866, and elect, by ballot, Delegates to the following Conventions:

A City Convention, to consist of five delegates from each Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Comptroller.

An Aldermanic Convention in each of the odd numbered Aldermanic Districts, to consist of one delegate from each election district in said Aldermanic District, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in each of said districts.

A Councilmanic Convention in each of the Councilmanic districts, to consist of five delegates from each Ward, except in the First Councilmanic District, which shall consist of three delegates from each Ward in said district, to nominate five Councilmen in each of said Councilmanic Districts.

A School Convention in each of the seven School Districts to nominate a Commissioner of Common Schools for each School District and a Trustee of Common Schools for each Ward, said Convention to consist of five delegates from each Ward, except the First School District, which shall consist of three delegates from each Ward. The delegates in the Wards below 14th-st. to be elected as hereinafter mentioned.

The Assembly District south of 14th-st. shall elect by ballot one delegate from each election district, and the delegates so elected from the different Wards shall meet in Ward Conventions on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in their respective Wards, and elect delegates to the School Conventions and delegates to the Councilmanic Convention.

The President of each Association, or, in his absence, the proper officer thereof, shall appoint at least three Inspectors, who shall hold the election in accordance with the rules adopted for electing the delegates to the last State Convention.

The City Convention shall meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock.

The Aldermanic Convention shall meet at the Headquarters of each District Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

The Councilmanic Convention shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th and 14th Wards, at No. 143 Hudson-st.

Second District, comprising the 10th, 11th and 17th Wards, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.

Third District, comprising the 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards, at No. 724 Broadway.

Fourth District, comprising the 18th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards, at No. 435 4th-av.

Fifth District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, at Ahle's, 54th-st., near 3d-av.

The School Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, at No. 143 Hudson-st.

Second District, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, at Runk's Hotel.

Third District, comprising the 9th and 16th Wards, at No. 95 6th-av.

Fourth District, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, at No. 101 Avenue D.

Fifth District, comprising the 15th and 18th Wards, at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Sixth District, comprising the 20th and 21st Wards, at No. 435 4th-av.

Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, at Ahle's Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

The Ward Conventions below 14th-st. shall meet at the places named as follows:

First Ward—No. 2 State-st.
Second Ward—No. 87 South-st.
Third Ward—No. 273 Greenwich-st.
Fourth Ward—No. 475 Pearl-st.
Fifth Ward—No. 143 Hudson-st.
Sixth Ward—Golden's Hall, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
Seventh Ward—Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.
Eighth Ward—No. 185 Spring-st.
Ninth Ward—No. 95 6th-av.
Tenth Ward—No. 274 Grand-st.
Eleventh Ward—No. 101 Avenue D.
Thirteenth Ward—Clinton Garden.
Fourteenth Ward—Corner of Broome and Mott sts.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 724 Broadway.
Seventeenth Ward—No. 23 3d-av.

Polls to be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.
CHARLES H. HALL, H. H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of a call of the Union General Committee, an election will be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, at the headquarters of the above Association, No. 724 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ABRAHAM CLEARMAN, Vice-President.
ANDREW J. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION held at Washington Hall, No. 683 8th-av., JAS. E. COULTER, Esq., was chosen by acclamation as their candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District of the Twenty-second Ward.
JOHN A. CORMACK, Chairman.
BENJ. FIRTH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD, SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at their rooms, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, to elect delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
WM. ATKINSON, Chairman.
SOL. BIRDSALL, Secretary pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES;
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

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Apply to
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COMMISSION BROKERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

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WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Offers to parties seeking investment,
DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP
in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
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JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

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T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
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W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & CO., Boston.

$300 REWARD.

Stolen from the safe of the undersigned, the following
UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS.
One $100, 3d issue, 7.30 Bond, No. 408,809.
Two $100, 3d series, 5-20 Bond, Nos. 27,272, 27,273.
Seven $500 10-40 Bonds, Nos. 1,592, 1,593, 1,594, 1,595, 1,596, 1,597, 1,598.

The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, upon the return of said Bonds, or for any information that may lead to their recovery.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said Bonds or Coupons, as their payment has been stopped.

C. A. CLARK,
No. 17 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK and HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Office, in the town of Cumberland, Md., on the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 15, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

$8,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 7 per cent., on Westchester County real estate, worth $20,000. Address LOAN, Box No. 150 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	112¼	113	June, 7-30	105	105⅛
Coupon, 1881	112⅜	113	July, 7-30	105	105⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	108¼	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¼	108¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	115
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅛	106½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¼	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
New, '65	108¼	108¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
10-40 Registered	100	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111½
10-40 Coupon	100	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold	140¼	140½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110
August, 7-30	105⅜	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109½

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.
s28-1awl0wF

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.

The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.

N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution dated Nov. 20, 1866, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, No. 89 Maiden-lane, on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified and stamped.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M.
SHERIDAN WAIT. } Canal.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.
H. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Prest.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Ass't Sec'y.
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY $2,000,000.
Important new feature in dividends and modes of insurance
Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash Company.
Liberal modes of payment of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
All kinds of non-forfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestable.
Loans made on policies.
All policies after three years non-forfeitable.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted, and Mr. GEORGE T. HAWS was thereupon elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. WILLIAM D. CORNELL appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., who has been President of this Company for thirteen years last past, has this day resigned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are hereby tendered Mr. Joseph Hoxie for the earnest, faithful and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties to him confided.

Resolved, That this Company accept with regret the resignation of Mr. Joseph Hoxie, and trust that the remaining years of his life may be as peaceful and happy as his prime has been honorable and just.

Resolved, That our official connection with Mr. Hoxie being thus severed, we extend to him our earnest wishes for his future welfare, prosperity and happiness.
GEO. T. HAWS, President.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 308 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 244 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY.—Dr. T. A. FLEMER, the highly gifted clairvoyant, can be consulted on all important affairs of life; treats successfully dyspepsia, rheumatism, consumption and fits.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION, On 3d, 5th, 8th and Madison avs., 60th, 67th, 68th, 70th and 80th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—Four brick buildings, Nos. 959, 961, 963 and 965, 25 feet south of 60th-st.; each 16.7½x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 78th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 80th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—One lot 51.2 south of 80th-st.; 25.5x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northeast corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northwest corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
8TH-AV.—Northwest corner 55th-st; 4 lots, 3 on avenue and 1 on street.
EAST 67TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 65 feet west of Madison-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches.
WEST 58TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 325 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
EAST 68TH-ST.—Four lots, south side, 65 feet west of Madison-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LEEDS ART GALLERY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the evenings of MONDAY, 26th, and TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Leeds Art Gallery," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., a large and valuable invoice of pictures just received from Paris, among which are the following artists, viz.:

Jules Noel,	Ed. Frese,	Montfallet,
Veron,	Pecrus,	Goupil,
Delacroix,	Rosier,	Couturier,
Veyrassat,	Lambinet,	Kuwasseg,
Lanfant de Metz,	Brissot,	Salmon,
Beaulieu,	Chaplin,	Cortes, &c.

Also, the following by other artists:

Verbeckhoven,	Geo. H. Hall,	Wm. Craig,
P. Villamil,	D. Johnson,	Rondel,
Boutelle,	Thorn,	Coleman,
Iaman,	H. Ronner,	Everson,
	and others.	

The pictures are to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 22d, and two evenings before the sale as above.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
A LARGE AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF FINE BRONZE, MARBLE and ORMOLU PARIS CLOCKS, all warranted first-class in every respect.
SUPERB BRONZES, IN GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
RICH CHINA AND BOHEMIAN WARE.
BISQUET AND PARIAN SETS,
FINE GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., to be sold by auction THIS DAY,
by THEALL & BROS., Auctioneers,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM,
NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
Also, for account of whom it may concern, 37 French gilt clocks and shades.
The above goods are now on exhibition, with descriptive catalogues, at No. 62 Liberty-st.

FORTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF
40,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
40,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED COAL, FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises

The lot is 236 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 20 ALBANY-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Wm. B. Cooper, deceased.

ALBANY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings, No. 20 Albany-st., south side, between Washington and West sts., 19 feet front, 18.6 rear, by 58 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
TURKISH EASY-CHAIRS AND LOUNGES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, BRONZES, &c.
An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.
At the four-story dwelling-house, No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 22, afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely. Sale positive.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF FINE PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
THE IMPORTATION OF THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE OF SHEPHERD & CO., OF SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,
BY
MINER & SOMERVILLE,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 22 AND 23,
AT SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
CLOSING OUT SALE THIS DAY, NOV. 22,
OF
STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE AND ALABASTER FIGURES, GROUPS, VASES, &C.,
BY MINER & SOMERVILLE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Rosewood pianos, parlor suites, mirrors, 200 paintings and engravings, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, bedding, centre and extension tables, china, carpets, oilcloths, stoves, heaters, &c. Also, two large cast-iron vegetable boilers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the genteel residence in 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., including parlor, library, dining-room, chambers, kitchen, &c.; carpets, mirrors, curtains, China and glassware, mattresses, bedding, &c.
Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRIVATE CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, CALECHE, VICTORIA PHAETON, WAGONS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at the private stable, No. 69 West 18th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., the valuable private carriages, &c., viz.:
A fine VICTORIA PHAETON, perfectly new, and used but a few times, built by Brewster & Baldwin.
A CALECHE, perfectly new, used only three times, and built to order by R. M. Stivers, of this City.
A SINGLE SEAT ROAD WAGON, with pole and shafts, built by Stivers.
A SINGLE SEAT SLEIGH, upholstered back and seat, with pole and shafts.
A TWO-HORSE DOUBLE SLEIGH, upholstered, with pole and shafts. The above are all first class, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov 3, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

SALE OF FINE WINE, CHAMPAGNES, LIQUORS, SARDINES, &C. THE STOCK OF JOSEPH LEVILLIER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE WINES, &C., AT NO. 896 BROADWAY.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY (THIS DAY), at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of Joseph Levillier, importer and dealer in fine wines, &c., at No. 896 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., (who is about retiring from business,) comprising 340 cases imported high grade Champagnes, 3,065 bottles Claret, St. Julien, St. Estephe, 640 bottles fine old Bourbon and Rye Whisky, 835 bottles pale and dark fine old Brandies, 680 bottles fine old Port and Sherry, 5 hogsheads fine St. Julien Claret, French canned Fruit, Sardines, Truffles, Mushrooms, &c., &c.

Also, the Lease and Fixtures of store.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

SECOND-ST.—The three-story high basement and subcellar brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of 2d-st., Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) 25 feet south of South 1st-st., known as No. 172. The house is 22x36 feet; has marble mantels, water, gas and sewer connections, piazza front and rear, newly painted and in good order. Lot 25x100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
1,000 packages, new crop, Malaga Raisins, slightly stained.
(Under the Warden's inspection, for account of whom it may concern,)
700 boxes Layer Raisins, slightly damaged on the voyage.
50 cases Smyrna Figs, wooden boxes.
175 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, landing.
200 kegs prime Almeria Grapes, landing, ex-*Maracaibo*.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN THE Nineteenth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 South 7th-st., at 12 o'clock. 4 lots, 25 feet 9 inches by 100 feet each, on the southerly side of Wilson-st., 200 feet east of Bedford-av. Sale positive; title perfect; terms accommodating.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
100 PIECES COLORED, CHECKED and PLAID,
at 85 cents per yard; value $1 35 per yard.
COLORED STRIPE SILKS,
$1 25 per yard; reduced from $1 75.
CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS,
$1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.
Also,
PLAIN TAFFETAS,
GROS GRAINS,
POULT DE SOIE
AND
CORDED
BLACK SILK
of the very best makes, at
$3; value $3 75.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
For this week,
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS.
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS,
ALL WOOL,
In all the NEW COLORS for the season.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN AMERICA.
475 PIECES OTTOMAN VELOURS
at $1 12½ per yard,
COST THE IMPORTER $1 60 per yard,
And on retail at $1 75 and $2 per yard
all over the City.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
GREAT REDUCTION.
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL,
COLORED AND BLACK,
$1 00, former price $1 50.
1 50, former price 2 00.
1 75, former price 2 25,
and all our
DRESS GOOD
In PLAIN AND FANCY,
at a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION,
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LINENS A SPECIALTY!

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,
which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.: former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 45c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BROCATELS, TAPESTRY, REPS.
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES.
TAYLOR, MCGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 6th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(for many years with the late George Brodie,)
Has on hand a large assortment of elegant
FRENCH CLOAKS.
Cloaking and Cloak Trimmings in every variety.
ALSO,
an unusually fine lot of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
Comprising fine
RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.
Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.
No. 858 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW CARPET STORE JUST OPENED.—We have received from auction over 300 pieces of Brussels and ingrain carpets at a great reduction from last month's prices. Cotton and wool carpets 50 cents. All wool 75 cents. Superior, all wool, $1 to $1 25. Power looms from $1 37 to $1 50. Our stock of tapestries, body Brussels and royal velvets will compare with any house in the City. Oil-cloths from one to six yards wide, druggets, do., window shades, rugs, mats, &c., &c.
D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILdren, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND VELVET BONNETS FOR LADIES.—We warrant our Velvet Bonnets and Hats to be the best, and at half the price sold for at other houses. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel,
the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, on exhibition in the show window this week, fans and parasols. Parasols at cost of importation. N. B. The Crystalized Visiting Card, introduced November 17th, and a new Wedding Envelope destined to supercede all others in the market.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—ON ACcount of the partnership expiring on Jan. 1 between WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., they are now closing out their stock at reduced prices. All purchasers are invited to give us a call.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commandant of the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, until Nov. 22, 1866, for the construction of fifteen (15) iron girders, in accordance with drawings and specifications to be seen at the Commandant's Office. CHAS. H BELL, Rear-Admiral.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between SILAS M. HAMILTON and JOHN B. WINSLOW, under the firm name of "The Combination Moulding and Planing Machine Company," is hereby dissolved. All outstanding affairs of said Company will be settled by SILAS M. HAMILTON, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
S. M. HAMILTON,
JOHN B. WINSLOW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

The business of the Combination Moulding and Planing Machine Company will be continued by SILAS M. HAMILTON, on his own account, at the old location, No. 402 1st-av., corner 24th-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of MATHEWS & DE LEON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS,
DAVID H. DE LEON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the stock, gold and exchange brokerage business on his own account at No. 50 Exchange-place.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS.

Nov. 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MISS BERTHA MORGENTHAN and Miss MARGARET RUSHTON, under the title of Mme. BERTHE, No. 17 Great Jones-st., has been dissolved, and MARGARET RUSHTON will not be answerable for any debts contracted in the name of the above-named firm from this date.
MARGARET RUSHTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount will find a good investment in a paper mill and another well-paying business attached in the South; but a large portion of the business will have to be done in the North. The advertiser left the North since the war and started the business himself. Now, with a view of enlarging it, he wishes an active, energetic business man as partner. Address A. P., Box No. 23, Richmond, Va., Post-office.

$50,000.—WANTED, IN A PUBLISHING House, well established, and doing a large, rapidly growing, profitable and safe business, a special partner with $50,000 capital, upon which a liberal return will be guaranteed, and the principal secured, if desired. Address PUBLISHERS, Box No. 111 *Daily Times* Office. None but principals need apply. All communications confidential.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD business man or firm to engage in a most desirable and well-established business enterprise. This is an unusual chance, and worthy the attention of any enterprising person who is competent to manage an extensive business. Call on or address, for three days, A. R. C., No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At a depot on Erie Railroad, two hours from New-York. Factory 20 by 120 feet, two stories, and storehouse 30 by 70 feet, three stories, with commodious mansion house, outhouses, and two acres in garden and choice fruit. Apply to
G. M. CHAPMAN, No. 102 Reade-st.

A PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE BANKing business, by an experienced business man, who is willing to put his knowledge against capital from $30,000 to $50,000; 7 per cent. interest will be allowed on capital, with share of profits; either special or general. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN EXperienced in the advertising business to establish a branch advertising agency in Cincinnati, in connection with a prominent house in this City. Address K, Box No. 6, 96 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE in a neighboring city, doing a good business and well known. Address or apply to H. J. GOESSLING, care Hornby & Parmeter, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTner in an old established manufacturing business; from $12,000 to $15,000 required. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PURE CHEMICALS—WANTED A PARTNER with some capital in the manufacture of. Address Box No. 2,382 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole executor of the last will and testament of HUGH McCABE, deceased, BERNARD M. McCABE, CATHERINE McCABE, ELIZABETH RILEY, HUGH McCABE, individually, and VICTOR P. RICHARD, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 232 Grand-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[50-cent U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, canceled.] n8—law6wTh*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON. Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

LADIES WANTED.—THE CHARITABLE and those seeking employment are invited to devote a few hours each day, or their whole time, if desirable, to the disposal of tickets for the Grand Presentation Festival in aid of the little Destitute and Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. Hardly one person out of a hundred will refuse to patronize this great and noble charity if brought to their attention. The affair is indorsed by names well known, and the success of the enterprise is guaranteed. A liberal remuneration will be given to those who give their aid as agents. Call upon or enclose a stamp for particulars to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
Nov. 19, 1866.

THE DRAWING OF THE EAST TREMONT village plots takes place this day, at 12 o'clock, at the hotel of John Ittner, near Tremont Depot, Harlem Railroad. Last opportunity to participate in the distribution of these valuable plots. A few only to dispose of. Apply as above.

FANCY ROBES—A NICE PAIR WANTED, IF cheap. Address, with full particulars, E. C. T., care of Lathers, Ludington & Co., No. 3— Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; she is capable of taking any capacity in a private house or would do the chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; personal references can be given. Can be seen at No. 131 East 38th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; the best of City reference given. Call for one day at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS woman as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can flute, do up fine linen, &c.; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is willing to do washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference for two years from her last place. Call at No. 214 6th-av., three doors from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; would do part of the washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as cook; no objection to the country; understands American and English cooking; good reference. Call for two days at No. 526 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTmiddle aged woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle, if required; best City references. Can be seen two days at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid; can operate on the machine; is a good hair dresser; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants of all nations, City or country; excellent cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and assist in the care of children, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Inquire in the grocery-store, No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; can make good cake, bread and biscuit; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a very responsible woman; understands French and German cooking, soups, game and preserves of all kinds; unexceptionable Brooklyn reference. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 330 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; no objection to the charge of children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 102 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 34 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to take care of children; is willing to do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 40 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 228 West 25th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress in a private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 343 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, by a young colored woman, who refers to her present employer, No. 2 East 17th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family; references given. Apply at No. 42 West 10th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman to take care of a young infant; can sew or do light chamberwork; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 324 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A SITUAtion as cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses, or is willing to go out by the day in private families. Address Miss MALLISON, Station E.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing, and thoroughly understands her business; has good reference. Call at No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WET NURSE, BY a healthy and kind-hearted woman, with a full flow of breast milk; the best of reference given. Inquire all the week at No. 165 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN A situation as laundress; one who is competent and of very good experience. Call at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; will assist with washing; is a good economist; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; can cook, iron, wash to suit any; willing to be generally useful; no objection to go in country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., above 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as nurse or seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook and assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as cook in an American family. Apply 3d-av., between 81st and 82d sts., Yorkville, in the tailor-store of Mr. Deizt.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 97 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY excellent servants, chambermaid and coachman. Apply at No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS-COOK, A SITuation; without washing. Inquire for two days at the jewelry-store No. 44 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 124 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble English woman, as first-class cook; has best City references. Call at No. 344 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 637 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at jewelry-store, No. 44 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble woman: a gentleman's and lady's washing, gentleman's preferred, done up in the best, most careful and neatest style. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation for her former nurse. She is a Protestant; has had long experience as a nurse, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is faithful and reliable, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged, at the residence of her late employer, No. 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

A LADY ABOUT BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping is desirous of obtaining a situation for her cook, whom she can very highly recommend; makes soups, desserts, cake, &c.; also for her waitress, who is pleasant and agreeable; no objection to the country; would like to go together. For further particulars inquire at No. 215 Pearl-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress desires one or two more engagements in private families by the day or week; understands dressmaking, children's dresses, &c., and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; best references. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station B.

A GREAT NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT HOUSE of female help; also good, capable servants, to suit all, and good German help; also good situations ready immediately, at the Select Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. A lady in attendance.

A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGLISH GIRL wants a situation in the country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited, at No. 69 6th-av.

A LADY WANTS A SITUATION FOR A cook, to assist in washing and ironing; she is a good cook; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL WANTS A situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WHO SPEAKS French fluently, wishes a situation as chambermaid in a boarding-house, or housekeeper in a private family. No. 617 East 8th-st., near Lewis-st.

A NUMBER OF WET NURSES WANT situations at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurses' Institute, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of green-house and grapery, the raising all kinds of stock, the laying of grounds; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has best City reference. Address M. M., coachman, livery stables, Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman, to care and drive horses; can milk; understands vegetable gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; moderate wages expected. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of City references. Can be seen at his last employer, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address M. C., No. 9 East 5th-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; no objection to City or country; best reference. Address, for two days, EDWARD CAMPBELL, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman, or would go as groom and footman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 92 West 46th-st.

HELP WANTED.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE yet. A work of historical value and national interest. The only work on our navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In Press:

FARRAGUT
AND OUR
NAVAL COMMANDERS,
By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY,
The distinguished author and historian.

In one handsome volume, with 22 Steel Portraits and battle scenes—comprising the early life, public services and naval career of our naval heroes.

To experienced agents a more popular and rapid selling was never offered. Sold only by Agents. Address
E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN IN EVERY WORKSHOP, factory, store and yard where there are a number of others employed, to act as agents for the Grand Presentation Festival for the benefit of the destitute and orphan children of soldiers and sailors. Subscription lists will be furnished gratis, with circulars explaining the whole affair. This invitation is meant to appeal to the charity and benevolence of all mechanics and workingmen. Liberal allowances will be made to those who will devote an hour to this cause. Please call or inclose stamp for particulars to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN BY A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house for the State of Ohio, New-York State and Northern New-Jersey. Those having a good prompt paying trade already established will find a good opening by addressing S., Box No. 2,822 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN DECEMBER, A MANAGING clerk in a law office, qualified for a first-class position. It is indispensable he should have had experience in some large office in this City. Address, (which will be confidential,) in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected. A. M. Z., Box 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS LADIES' MAID, A COMPETENT person, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes and dress hair; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 18 Washington Square, on Nov. 21 and 22, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man from 15 to 20 years of age; he must write a good hand, be quick and accurate at figures, and be well recommended. Address, stating age, Box No. 3,977, N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a respectable woman as nurse; also one as chambermaid; must have good references. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—HANDS FOR A PASTEBOARD mill. Address Box No. 2,975 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR illustrated serial works; salary or liberal commission. Apply to R. FINNIE, No. 74 Bleecker-st., Room No. 2, from 8 to 10 A. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Cash or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private medical letter. Board provided.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

ANY LADY DESIROUS OF SECURING exclusive apartments, home attention, kindness and regular medical care during expected illness, can find such in a respectable but unobtrusive family of two, without visitors, children or boarders. Address Mrs. M. D., Box No. 27, Station F, New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 1 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE physician, does not humbug ladies with medicine. No. 6 Greene-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 28 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.....$120
From Liverpool or Queenstown.....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 28 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class.....$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KAHE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Nov. 21
TARIFA.....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
ERIN.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 18.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....85 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DECHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $85, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
A. RENE MARESCHAL, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $80, $90 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $80 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DUNCAN.....from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL.....from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS.....from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. CHESTMAN.....from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month to SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. P. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers are unsurpassed for speed and comfort, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMFIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander.....sails Nov. 24.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 3 | MONDAY.....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be
THURSDAY, at noon.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Nov. 22.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ROUSSEAU, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 37 North River, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.
GEO. MAUKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
PIERSON'S WEEKY LINE.
Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 38 East River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McODARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 1.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—COSTA RICA, Capt. J. WATKINS.
Nov. 16.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. E. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES G. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular rates between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$175	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (stow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GEO. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest. Wednesdays and Saturdays. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A1 elegant steamships GALAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine steamer ARAGO will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
GEO. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. SCHNEIDER & PALMORE,
No. 15 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., and ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the new Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 30c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 35c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
Articles of association have been filed in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, organizing "The New-York and Albany Railroad Company, to build a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River.
The Directors named in the articles are Robert L. Kennedy, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Daniel Butterfield and John Mason Davidson, New-York; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Thomas Cornell, Rondout; Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Kingston; Thomas W. Olcott, Robert H. Pruyn, Erastus Corning, Jr., John Tracy, Samuel Schuyler and Thomas Olcott, Albany.
At a meeting of the Directors at the Astor House, on the 17th inst., Joseph H. Ramsey was elected President; Daniel Butterfield, Vice-President; Thomas W. Olcott, Treasurer; Erastus Corning, Jr., Secretary.
The preliminary surveys have already been commenced, under the direction of C. W. Wentz, Esq. Books will be opened to fill up the balance of the stock on the 26th of November next, and remain with the several Directors and at the following banks until otherwise ordered: Bank of Commerce, New-York; National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; First National Banks of Coxsackie, Saugerties, Kingston, Rondout and Newburgh; National Bank of Catskill and Farmers' Bank of Catskill; and Rockland County Bank, Nyack.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains will leave Harlem Bridge and Thirty-first-st. for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
3:40 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day, excepting Saturday attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Hicksville and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 8th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a reduced price, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. The hall be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 697 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

PROF. L. MALEZIEUX, FROM THE University of Paris, No. 1 Irving-place, will commence in a few days, classes of French language for ladies and gentlemen wanting to write and speak correctly. Twenty lessons of one hour each, three times a week, from 4 to 5 P. M. for ladies, and from 7 to 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Terms of 24 lessons, $15. Private lessons of literature and conversation. Prof. Malezieux receives subscriptions daily till 10½ A. M., or may be addressed by note.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES
open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 4 P. M. For circulars address Box 4,102 Chicago P. O.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock, at University-place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE and established reputation as a teacher will receive into his family six boys, under 14 years of age, to instruct in English or classical literature. For full information and circulars, photographic views of house and grounds, located in Westchester County, near the Hudson and within two hours of the City, apply to ADAMS, COE & SON, 259 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 926 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCK WOOD, No. 549 Broadway.

GOLD-SMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TO the principal of a public high school near New-York; a lady experienced and well recommended, competent to teach French, drawing, algebra and common English branches, to play the piano and lead in singing. can find a pleasant and permanent situation; salary $600. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 4,328 New-York Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH Latin, French, music and the English branches, has a few leisure hours daily, which she wishes to occupy in teaching children or ladies; satisfactory education at their residences. Address Mrs. C. B., Station D.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PREUZPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 34 East 34th-st., New-York.

A WELL-EDUCATED LADY FROM Paris desires to practice conversing pupils in French at their own residence or at the rooms of the teacher. For particulars address Mlle. G., or call at 1,127 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia	40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore	80c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington	$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C.	1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria	1 60 per 100 lbs.

Packages taken at low rates, as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, } No. 42 Broadway.
E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, }

STEAMBOATS.

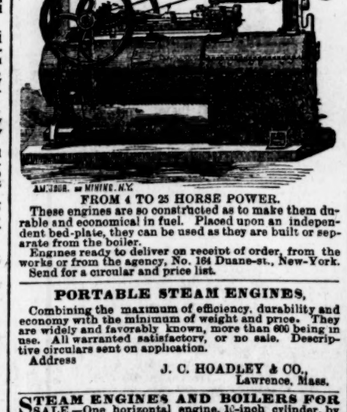
THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates. Passage on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by
CLUTE BROTHERS,
Schenectady, New-York.



AM. STEAM ENGINE AT MINING WORKS.
FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.
These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.
Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.
Send for a circular and price list.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 20-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 48 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.
Plot on Broadway, near 38th-st.
3 lots on Broadway, corner 38th-st.
10 lots on Broadway, corner 40th-st.
4 lots on Broadway, corner 42d-st.
10 lots on Broadway, near 50th-st.
10 lots on 8th-av., near 38th-st.
8 lots on 8th-av., near 40th-st.
17 lots on 8th-av., near 125th-st.
6 lots on Madison-av., near 42d-st.
10 lots on Madison-av., near 74th-st.
15 lots on 5d-av., near 79th-st.
4 lots on 8th-av., near 87th-st.
7 lots on 8th-av., near 116th-st.
Also, a number of desirable lots on side streets, near 8th-av., Broadway, &c. Also, a large number of lots on Central Park. Diagrams and full particulars to be had at our office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE LOW.
A farm of 4,000 acres in S. W. Virginia, a favorite stock section, at $6 per acre. It comprises much original timber and a fine water power. Also a choice ranche in Texas of 3,500 acres, at $5, and another of 8,500 at $2 50 per acre; both well watered, with extensive outside ranges, and are good grain lands. Terms easy.
For maps and particulars inquire of
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Second Annual Parade of the New-York Fire Brigade—Thirty-four Steamers, Twelve Hook and Ladder Trucks and Six Hundred Men in Line—The Department Reviewed by the Mayor and Heads of Departments—Speeches by Senators Sessions and Andrews, President Pinckney, Commissioner Abbe, and Others.

The second annual parade of the New-York Metropolitan Fire Department took place yesterday afternoon. The occasion was full of interest as an exhibition of the positive progress made during the past year by the Department, in point of discipline, appointments and general [illegible]. The day was a peculiarly bright one, and the appearance of the Fire Brigade, as it marched down Broadway, was an imposing one, winning many encomiums from the crowds of citizens assembled in that thoroughfare. The engines and trucks were bright with new paint and polish, the horses appeared fully conscious of their fitness and superiority, while the members of the Department paraded in admirable order and neat uniform. There were present in line thirty-four engines and twelve hook and ladder companies, being the entire Department below Eighty-third-street. The suburban companies did not participate, for prudential reasons. Agreeably to orders issued by Chief-Engineer Elisha Kingsland, the line was formed in Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Eighth-avenue, with horses headed toward Broadway, at 1 o'clock, and the Fire Brigade was put in motion at 2 P. M. The line of march was up Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to and through the City Hall Park to Nassau-street, down Nassau-street to Maiden-lane, down Maiden-lane to Pearl-street, down Pearl-street to Wall-street, up Wall-street to Broadway, up Broadway to and in front of the Astor House, where the band halted, and the companies filed off, and proceeded by the nearest route to their respective locations.

THE REVIEW.

Previous to the appearance of the Department in Broadway, the invited guests of the Board of Fire Commissioners assembled in one of the spacious parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel, from the balcony of which the review by the Fire Commissioners and Heads of Departments was to take place. Gov. Fenton was expected to be present at the review, but a telegram was received from him yesterday morning stating that he could not come down from the Capital. Mayor Hoffman and the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen reviewed the procession in the City Hall Park. Among those present at the Metropolitan Hotel were Maj.-Gen. Shaler, Judge Henry E. Davies, Senators Andrews and Sessions, Gens. Darling, Merritt and Swain, of the Governor's staff, E. B. Fenton, Esq., Counselor C. T. Polhamus, Superintendent Kennedy, President Thomas E. Acton, of the Police Board, the Fire Commissioners, and many other prominent citizens.

Precisely at the time designated—2:15 P. M.—the head of the procession appeared in Broadway, and passed in review in the following order:

Platoon of Police, Dodworth's Band; Grand Marshal, Chief-Engineer Elisha Kingsland; Aid to Grand Marshal, Assistant-Engineer Joseph L. Perley; Special Aids, Engineer Eli Bates, Engineer Gilbert J. Orr.

First Division—Marshal, Engineer Thomas Sullivan; Engine Company No. 1, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Engine Company No. 2, Engine Company No. 3, Engine Company No. 4, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.

Second Division—Marshal, Engineer M. Shaughnessy; Engine Company No. 5, Engine Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 7, Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Engine Company No. 8, Engine Company No. 9.

Third Division—Marshal, Engineer J. Conley; Engine Company No. 1[illegible], Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, Engine Company No. 11, Engine Company No. 12, Engine Company No. 13, Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

Fourth Division—Marshal, Engineer B. Sheridan; Engine Company No. 14, Engine Company No. 15, Engine Company No. 16, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 17.

Fifth Division—Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band; Marshal, Engineer William W. Rhodes; Engine Company No. 18, Engine Company No. 19, Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, Engine Company No. 20, Engine Company No. 21, Engine Company No. 22.

Sixth Division—Marshal, Engineer William Banham, Jr.; Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, Engine Company No. 23, Engine Company No. 24, Engine Company No. 25, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9.

Seventh Division—Marshal, Engineer Robert V. Mackey; Engine Company No. 26, Engine Company No. 27, Engine Company No. 28, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, Engine Company No. 29, Engine Company No. 30.

Eighth Division—Marshal, Engineer W. Brandon; Engine Company No. 31, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, Engine Company No. 32, Engine Company No. 33, Engine Company No. 34, Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

THE COLLATION.

After the review, President C. C. Pinckney invited the guests to a collation provided by the Messrs. Leland, when about one hundred gentlemen sat down in the dining-room. After the ample repast had received proper attention, Commissioner Pinckney alluded to the absence of Gov. Fenton, and proposed His Excellency's health, which was duly honored. Senators Sessions and Andrews responded briefly to calls upon them, and the latter spoke of the manifest success attending the new Department, and spoke of the centralization of power exhibited by the Department as eminently characteristic of the City of New-York.

Loud calls were then made by the company present for Commissioner Abbe, who rose and made the following interesting speech in relation to the Metropolitan Fire Department:

MR. ABBE'S SPEECH.

In thanking you, gentlemen, for this kind expression of your good wishes for the Metropolitan Fire Department, I cannot resist the opportunity thus afforded me to speak a few words in behalf of that Department, and give those official gentlemen now present a clearer idea of the aim and scope of the present Paid Fire Department of this great City, and explain the many improvements and advantages possessed by the new system, now in successful operation, as compared with the old Volunteer Department. As an epitome of the great progress already made toward the centralization and condensation of the working force of the Metropolitan Fire Department, I might refer you to the appearance of the Department as it marched, just now, down Broadway. You have seen how compact is the brigade, devoid as it is of all unnecessary trappings and useless ornament, yet so complete in all its essential appointments that your Board of Fire Commissioners may fairly consider their herculean task of "reconstruction" actually accomplished. Many of those I now have the pleasure of addressing were present last year, when the Paid Department made its initial parade through the City. At that time several companies were unable to appear in line because of an incomplete outfit, and many of those who did parade on that day labored under considerable disadvantage. You then expressed yourselves surprised as well as pleased at the manifest success so far achieved, and your sentiments were echoed by the Press and confirmed by the property-holding public. We then presented a newly-organized, untrained and partially incomplete Department. We have now shown you, and the citizens of this great metropolis, an organization so perfect in all its arrangements and details as almost to defy criticism. We can honestly claim the New-York Metropolitan Fire Department to be a model one, possessing as it does very many peculiar advantages over those paid systems existing in other cities in the Union. In speaking of these several advantages, I might call your attention to the intelligent class of men employed, the style of draught animals selected, and the new and important additions already made to the stock of apparatus, several powerful steamers having been specially manufactured to meet the requirements of our Department; but I prefer that your own eyes should bear witness to these facts without further comment from me. I do wish, however, to speak of the Department as a fixed fact, and not of an ephemeral growth, liable to be swept away at a moment's notice; and in doing so, I cannot forbear alluding to the persistent, and at times even bitter opposition made by the opponents of a Paid Department, while our Board were engaged in perfecting the details of the new organization. At first this opposition was made in good faith, and could be cheerfully met, because honorably intended. But as the work of reconstruction progressed these efforts became disingenuous, and at times positively criminal. I need scarcely refer to the nefarious acts committed under the shade of night by those pretending to the name of volunteer firemen, when long lines of hose were cut, and the working apparatus tampered with and rendered useless. These deeds caused great destruction of property, and gave the new Department a bitter load of abuse to bear, when its shoulders were not otherwise free from burden. The Department survived all opposition, and is now fully able to cope with any danger or emergency that may occur. As an old volunteer fireman, I would not for a moment connect that noble and now disbanded body of citizens with any act of violence or crime committed in those early days of the present system, but I do charge them upon that lawless class of hangers-on who so frequently tarnished the reputation of the active members of the old Department, and at the same time point out the fact that no such class now exists. [Applause.]

I do not intend making an extended speech, and will only ask your indulgence for a moment more. In common with the other members of our Board, I feel a natural pride in the great success that has, through the cordial coöperation of every Department in our City Government, attended our humble though sincere efforts. In order that you may know the precise strength of the Department and its principal advantages, I will briefly enumerate the more salient features. We have now in active service below Eighty-third-street thirty-four steamers and twelve hook and ladder trucks. Each piece of apparatus is worked by a company of twelve men, thus making the aggregate working strength, below Harlem, of the Department five hundred and fifty-two men. One hundred and thirty horses are required for traction purposes. Each member of the Department is allowed one day's leisure every twelve days, so that forty-six men are nominally absent each day, although the occurrence of a fire in their district necessitates their presence. During all the hours of the day or night three men from each company perform patrol duty, thus giving us a patrol force of one hundred and thirty-eight men constantly on such duty. As a signal proof of the advantages secured to the Department through the patrol system, I may mention the pregnant fact that during the twelve months just past, there have been over two hundred fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies, or still alarms, which were never made known to the general public. By these means the Department has saved to the property-owners of this City fully half a million of dollars. [Applause.]

The horses detailed to each piece of apparatus are kept constantly harnessed, and they are hitched to the machines twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Only forty seconds of time are allowed after the [illegible] for the appearance of the company and [illegible] in the street; and to-[illegible] the companies [illegible] that they are [illegible] limits of twenty-five seconds. The water in the engine boilers is constantly kept at so high a temperature that a full head of steam can be readily generated in two minutes. [illegible] the main features of interest, and I need only add that the entire Department is divided into eleven divisions or districts, each being under the control and supervision of an experienced engineer, while the entire working system is [illegible] under the [illegible] direction of a chief engineer. Each member of the Board of Engineers is held responsible for the efficiency and discipline of those companies under his command.

And last, though not least, is the system of telegraphing, [illegible] each apparatus house, bell tower and [illegible] with the central office, whereby an alarm of fire is received from any part of the City and [illegible] simultaneously to all parts. By these means the [illegible] Department is kept in perfect order and [illegible] readiness for active service. In conclusion, we [illegible] cordially invite each and every one present at any time to make personal examination for themselves.

The Thirty-ninth Congress was next toasted, to which sentiment Hon. Wm. A. Darling responded in a brief speech, when the company broke up, well pleased with the events of the day.

RAPID TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS.

Proceedings of the West Side Association—Addresses of Messrs. Dimmick, Ruggles, Van Denburgh, Van Buren and Wood.

Yesterday evening a highly important meeting of the West Side Association was held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, Mr. Whitbeck in the chair. About five hundred of our wealthiest and most influential citizens were present, many of whom took part in the debate, and all showed intense interest in the matter of "The Rapid Transportation of Passengers in New-York," the question before them.

The President of the Association, William A. Whitbeck, Esq., made a few preliminary remarks introducing the subject for the consideration of members. The following resolutions were then offered:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the gratuitous giving of railroad franchises in the City of New-York to individuals or companies.

Resolved, That railroads in this City should be constructed pursuant to general laws or special grants, whereby considerations adequate to the value of the franchises shall be required to be made to the public therefor, either in low fares to passengers, or by payments to the City of sums of money in gross, or as a percentage of the incomes of the roads, or by rendering some other equivalent for the value of the privileges granted.

Resolved, That the course and practice heretofore of individuals and companies, in seeking private grants for railroads in this City, has embarrassed legislation, tended to demoralization, and been prejudicial to the public interests.

Resolved, That the public welfare demands of the Governor that he urge upon the Legislature, in his next annual message, the propriety of observing the principles suggested in these resolutions, signifying at the same time, as well, that legislation contrary thereto will not meet the Executive approval.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Governor and the Legislature.

Mr. John C. Dimmick arose to second the resolutions, with which he said he concurred most heartily. He believed that we ought to go before the Governor in such a way, supported by influential men of the city and by public opinion generally, that they should be entertained by him and by him supported because they were right in their demands as embodying the wishes of the people in the reform they asked for. And they should go before him supported in such a way that if they did not receive the attention they merited, as in the case of the Cornish men of old—20,000 Cornish men would know the reason why. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolutions.

Mr. Dimmick followed, stating that the Association owed a great debt to their President, who covered every ground in his statements, and to whose untiring energy was due in a great measure the success of the Association. The gentleman then closed his remarks by offering a resolution which, in the present position of the Society, and considering the purposes it had in view, he believed to be necessary. The resolution called for the imposition of $1 per lot on the property of each member. This he considered to be a modest tax, yet sufficient for the time to enable them to carry out proposed objects, or rather the preliminary steps to such projects.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles being called upon to offer some remarks preliminary to the discussion of the question of the evening—"The Rapid Transportation of Passengers in New-York"—said that it was clear to him, not merely that we would require one railroad upon the island, but two or more than two. His experience was such as to teach him that in this country we had always underrated our progressive speed; proven by the incapacity of our canals to do their work—the Erie had to be enlarged. The fact that a small Capitol at Washington had to give place to a larger one; that our navy-yards were found to be too small for the labors they were called upon to perform. It was so even with the Central Park, indeed, with almost all public structures, such was our tendency to underrate our progress and its necessities. Reasoning thus, he concluded that we would have a tendency to underrate the immense traffic, daily increasing, of the City. It was his impression, as he had stated, that at least two great roads would be necessary, whatever form those roads might take. He believed that $20,000,000 would be necessary to do the work, and he had no doubt it would be forthcoming. They must not go to Albany with any petty scheme, nor encourage any petty schemes brought forward there. They would not consent to have small things done for New-York in Albany. The work done in New-York must be of such a kind as to meet the wonderful growth of the City. We must build, not only for ourselves, but for posterity, so that those who follow us will not have to pull down our work, complaining of our want of foresight, that they may raise structures or build railroads in keeping with their condition—a condition of progress which we cannot but ourselves foresee.

Mr. Van Denburgh spoke at considerable length in advocacy of an underground railroad. It was his opinion that no other project would meet the necessities of the case. This he claimed was already proved by the success of the sub-London railroad. He made light of the bugbears of which those who were ignorant of this kind of structure were afraid—the childish one of darkness and the unsupportable one of danger. He says that such objections as those urged against the project scarcely deserved answering. He would not reply to the question, "How are you to pass Canal-street?" How are you to get through the rocks in the upper part of the island?" He would be ashamed, as an engineer, to answer such questions. He would only point to the work being done in Chicago, where a lake is being tunneled under, and where a railway is to run underneath the lake as sure as there is to be an aqueduct. He would point to the construction of the tunnel now going on under the Mersey, from Birkenhead to Liverpool, and he would tell them that the plans are now all but perfected to make a tunnel from Dover to Calais! He was not an opponent of elevated railroads, their time would come, but they did not meet their purpose now. The time would come, he had no doubt, when the City would be bounded on either side by an elevated track, when an elevated track would be open to no objection urged against them in other places—along the wharves of the City. That project he believed would yet be carried out, just as surely as the day would come, and come soon, when we should have such docks and wharves as would not disgrace the wealth and local importance of the City. The gentleman concluded a most exhaustive address, answering all objections to sub-City railroads, by offering the following scheme for a railway underneath the City:

SCHEME FOR TUNNELING BROADWAY.

1. The route to be from the Battery, the southern terminus; thence under Broadway, passing by the southwest corner of the Central Park; thence on the west side of the Park between the latter and the river, so as to accommodate the west side, to a connection with the Hudson River Railroad at the upper part of the island. A branch from Union-square northward under the Fourth-avenue, to a point where locomotives and unlighted cars can be run with safety and permanently above ground. The upper terminus with the Hudson River Railroad and the Fourth-avenue to be agreed upon by the new company, and these companies under such regulation or intervention of public authorities as may be necessary.

2. That, in constructing the subway or subways from Bowling-green to Seventh-avenue, the earth shall be taken out, and the materials for construction shall be taken in from and through openings not on the line or through the surface of Broadway, such openings to be in the ends of the cross streets, or on private property. No interference with the water and gas mains without the consent and under the regulations of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

3. That from a few rods north of Bowling-green to the Seventh-avenue a good and unobstructed roadway of not less than 30 feet in width (Broadway is 40 feet wide) shall be kept over the work during the construction of the subways in the daytime, and for not less than sixteen hours each day. That any surface railroad on the route shall not be obstructed by the work similarly for sixteen hours in the day.

4. That the Company receiving the franchises shall construct a low level sewer, from the junction of Broadway and Canal-street to the Hudson or East Rivers.

4. That the Police Commissioners shall have power to compel the proper lighting the stations and cars, and to make such regulations as shall give the greatest convenience and comfort to the public.

5. That no trespass or injury to buildings adjoining the route shall be permitted, and where there is reasonable cause to apprehend such injury before it occurs from the work of constructing, such work may be restrained by injunction, and the Company shall pay treble damages for any such injury.

6. That all income over 12 per cent. on the cost of construction and maintenance shall belong to the public, to be disposed in reducing the fares, or for any other purpose as the public direct. That to insure an honest administration in constructing and operating the railway, any degree of stringency empowering public officers to investigate its affairs is invited.

No objection will be made to the Mayor, and if desired, a State officer being *ex officio* directors of the Company.

Gen. T. Van Buren supported the resolutions, and was glad to find that a scheme of such importance was being taken in hand by respectable, influential and responsible citizens. He exposed with great energy the scheming before the Legislature last year. He said that he hoped the matter would go before the Legislature in such a way as to demand the attention of that body and the Governor, and the approbation and indorsement of the public, for whom it is intended. He should give all his energies to protect the interests of the people against all schemers.

Harvey [illegible], Esq., also spoke in favor of the underground railroad in preference to any other, and especially commended the resolutions. He said: Let us have such a law as will send the schemers after railway projects for personal gain howling to their homes. Let us have such a law as to railways [illegible] proper [illegible] connections, give [illegible] advantage, and [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] to [illegible] of the people [illegible] he [illegible] possible, but proper [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible].

The matter will be [illegible], many gentlemen desirous to express their views not having an opportunity. An underground scheme of some kind will undoubtedly have the best support of the members individually, if not as an association.

POLICE TRIALS.

The Charge Against Capt. Jacobs—Using Improper Language—A Divorce in Prospect Interrupts a Case.

The cases of complaints against officers at headquarters yesterday were not numerous, and would have been speedily disposed of but for the importance of one of them, and the large number of witnesses therein who were called and examined. This was the complaint of Mr. E. D. Gilbert, of No. 2[illegible] Bridge-street, Brooklyn, against Capt. Enoch Jacobs, charging him with assaulting him when endeavoring to enter Mr. Beecher's Church on the evening of Sunday, the 11th inst. Mr. Gilbert stated that on the Sunday evening in question, accompanied by his wife, a lady friend and his little daughter, he went to attend evening service at Plymouth Church; that when he got there there was a crowd of people, three or four hundred, gathered waiting for admission; that after the pew owners had obtained admission, as is the custom, the way was opened for the admission of those who were not the owners of pews, when there was a great deal of confusion and crushing, and that he had difficulty in protecting the child from injury. When he had got so far as the gate his wife and friend were behind him, he himself being occupied with his younger charge. At this point he rested, desirous to get the ladies in, and he had put his foot against the railing in order to protect the child from the crowd then pressing upon them. At this point the alleged assault took place, he said. A person in citizen's clothing, whom he afterward learned to be Capt. Jacobs, ordered him rudely to go in or out; that he remonstrated saying that he wished to have the ladies in with him, when he was forcibly removed by two policemen, at the command of the person in citizen's clothing; had his hat knocked off in the scuffle, and was otherwise maltreated and pulled out of the crowd, and that he was again ejected and abused when he made a second effort to get in.

The complainant was cross-examined at considerable length and with great skill by the Captain, and gave contradictory statements as to his position at the time when he was removed. He acknowledged the writing of an article published in the Brooklyn *Union*, describing the affair, but denied that he had stated in that office that he had been clubbed or knocked down.

Mr. Wilcox, an occasional writer for the *Union*, was called and explained that he came up after the trouble, and that he remonstrated with Capt. Jacobs for what he had understood to be his rough treatment of Mr. Gilbert, and that in reply Mr. Jacobs had said that he had acted like a blackguard. He then took Mr. Gilbert into the church by a side door and obtained a seat for him. He was not a pew-owner himself at this time, but he had been one. He wrote the first article which had appeared in the *Union*.

On being shown the article by Capt. Jacobs, and asked if it were true, he said he wouldn't pretend to say that the article was true, but he thought it was. On being pressed on this point, he concluded to swear to the truth of what he had written, and did so. Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Hayward who had accompanied the complainant, testified, confirming in its principal features the evidence of Mr. Gilbert; but owing to their position in the crowd they were unable to testify clearly as to the precise position of Mr. Gilbert when the alleged assault upon him took place.

There was no desire on the part of Capt. Jacobs to disturb the testimony, which proved that he had forcibly removed Mr. Gilbert; that he considered it to be his duty and had done it.

Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of Brooklyn, and a pew-holder in Plymouth Church, testified that he had gone there early on that evening, so as to secure room for several friends of his, who were to join him at the Church; he was there an hour before the opening of the gate; there were from three to five hundred persons gathered when the second bell rang, the signal for the admission of non-pew holders; the crowd pressed to get in; he then saw Mr. Gilbert and his child; Mr. Gilbert had succeeded in getting as far as the gateway when he stopped there, barring the passage; Capt. Jacobs then spoke to him quietly and told him to go in and not stop the passage; that he refused to do so, saying that he wanted to get his lady friends in also; Capt. Jacobs told him that he would see to the ladies, but that he must go in or come out, and give others a chance; he refused to do this, maintaining his position across the narrow gate, planting his foot in such a way that it was impossible to pass him. Further remonstrances of Capt. Jacobs in a mild, gentlemanly manner were unheeded. The Captain was then forced to take hold of him, and to call upon two officers who removed him; this they had to do forcibly, as he clung to the railing with both hands. He was removed, however, losing his hat in the scuffle, which was afterward handed to him.

Mr. Gilbert cross-examined this witness, but failed to impair his testimony in the least degree. In reply to the question, if he could swear if he had seen *all* the occurrence, he replied, "Yes, he had heard his rumpus just as soon as he commenced it."

Dr. Morrill, who resides opposite the entrance to Plymouth Church, and was within seeing distance of the affair, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, and stated that the conduct of Capt. Jacobs and the officers then and at all times had been such as it ought to have been. Capt. Jacobs had always done his duty in a gentlemanly manner when it came under his (Dr. Morrill's) observation, and such was Capt. Jacobs' reputation generally.

Capt. Jacobs said he regretted exceedingly that so much of the valuable time of the Commission had been taken up with this case, and he assured them he would not have sought its investigation to the extent he did, had it not been that all Brooklyn had been made to ring, through its newspapers, with infamous misstatements of the transaction. He then went on to describe the conduct of the complainant in a clear simple statement of the facts, showing clearly that the complainant had, to say the least of it, acted most injudiciously, and under a mistaken impression that he (Capt. Jacobs) was overdoing his duty. The scene at the church, said Capt. Jacobs, was a most disgraceful one, and he was extremely mortified that it occurred; but he had no choice but to remove the complainant, and the manner of that removal was his own fault. He now stated to the Commissioners that if he came there again and gave a like offence, repeating the conduct of that evening, he would not only remove him, but just as sure as he was a living man he would fulfill the threat that he then made to let him know of what material the cells of the Precinct were made of. The Captain's defence was an able one throughout, not only during the cross-examination which he conducted, but in his summing up, which was done in a manner manly and dignified, and with a simple eloquence uncommon even among gentlemen who do that kind of thing for others and get high pay for it. There can be no doubt that the decision of the Commissioners will not only exonerate the Captain but commend him.

IMPROPER LANGUAGE.

Officer Jeremiah F. Gillin was complained of by Henrietta Torrence, of No. 367 Eighth-avenue, that he miscalled her and threatened to arrest her. It appeared that the officer is somewhat unhappy in his family matters, and that for several months past he had not lived with his wife, who resided in the same house as the complainant. The occasion of the trouble giving rise to the complaint was the fact that Mrs. Gillin had sold to Mrs. Torrence a gold chain, a family relic, for the trifling sum of $1; that Gillin came to recover the chain, offering to repay the $1 for which it was unwisely bartered, and any interest the holder might demand. This the complainant refused to do, and it did appear that the officer was imprudent with his tongue; but it also appeared that the poor fellow had sad cause to be irritable, however imprudent his giving evidence of it, especially in his official capacity. No doubt his domestic difficulty will temper the judgment of the Commissioners.

A DIVORCE PENDING.

Officer O'Shea was called up to answer the complaint of his wife, who charged him with neglecting her and refusing to give her any support for the past three months. Mrs. O'Shea acknowledged that her husband was just then suing her for divorce, whereupon Mr. Acton suggested the propriety of waiting the decision of that court as a matter of courtesy thereto. Mr. Acton put this so politely to Mrs. O'Shea that she couldn't but feel pleased, and went away smiling.

The other cases, but few in number, were of minor importance.

The Ideal of a Merchant.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, came down town last evening and delivered a highly interesting lecture to an attentive and appreciative audience, at the rooms of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Varick-street. His subject was "The Ideal of a Merchant." He took the ground that the foundation-stone of a man's success as merchant was honor. He did not believe that men failed as merchants because they were what the world calls "too honest," but rather because they were too slovenly—always a little behind the Post-office. He deprecated the idea which many—too many young men entertained, of not marrying until they could assume a certain style of living. This inferred the making of a wife into the ornament of wealth instead of the companion in toil and sorrow, in pain and pleasure alike—the helper to accumulate and husband resources. He counselled young men to acquire some of the modern languages which were so frequently called into play in the process of business transactions between people of different countries with people in ours. He did not think acquaintance with the dead languages—if languages which are immortal in their classic grandeur could be called dead—would do any harm, but for present purposes, as merchants, the French, German and Spanish languages should be acquired in such a manner as to be used either in correspondence or conversation. The merchant did not need to be a stingy, mean man, for a man who was wealthy and who had not learned how to use his treasures discreetly, so as to make others happy, was the poorest of God's creatures, and had less for his money than he had given for it. He did [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] may be [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Association, in Fifth-avenue, or some larger place, where it might reach a greater number of persons than could possibly find room in the Western Branch last evening.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Concert by the Infant Class of the Cannon-street Baptist Sabbath-School.—The audience room of the Cannon-street Baptist Church was crowded last evening to overflowing upon the occasion of a musical entertainment given by the scholars of the infant class, assisted by other choice vocal talent. The efforts of the little ones, some of whom are said to be less than four years old, certainly reflected very great credit upon their able teacher, Miss Loewe, whose long association with the class has afforded her opportunities for cultivating a close friendship that is warmly reciprocated by her scholars. A very interesting feature not marked on the printed programme was the presentation of a very elegant silk banner to the class by J. T. Walker, Esq. The donor was represented by the pastor of the church, Rev. E. K. Fuller, and the recipients by Rev. Dr. Anderson, both of whom spoke in their usual happy manner. Upon the whole, the affair was truly pleasing and satisfactory, so much so that it is designed to repeat it on Monday evening next.

No Railroad Tickets Sold on Sunday.—On Sunday last an elderly gentleman connected with the office of the District-Attorney applied at the office of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for tickets, when the clerk told him that he did not sell tickets on Sundays. The gentleman alluded to replied: "You run your cars on Sunday." The clerk said "Yes, we do, but don't sell tickets on the Sabbath." The gentleman went again on Monday, and purchased a quantity of tickets, reminding the clerk that he would not sell any the day before. The clerk laughed complacently, and the old gentleman wondered, if there was any consistency in things, why the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company did not stop running their cars on the days on which they sold tickets.

The United States Steamer Madawaska.—The United States sloop-of-war *Madawaska*, 3,200 tons, and carrying at present only 15 guns, is to have another trial trip by order of the Navy Department. Her last trip lasted three days down the coast outside of Sandy Hook. Her engines worked well with the exception of the oil-gearing arrangement. Her speed under favorable circumstances and a calm sea reached 13 knots; but she fell below the standard required by the terms of the contract with Capt. Ericsson. The engines are 5,000 horse-power and are being taken to pieces and new fittings made. She will be ready for a new test at an early day.

The New Barge and Revenue Office.—The Joint Committee having under consideration the application of the General Government for a site for a new Barge and Revenue Office, met yesterday, but having no quorum adjourned to noon on Wednesday next. The land desired by the Government for the new buildings extends westwardly from the Staten Island ferry pier along the old Battery wall, a distance of 225 feet; thence southerly to the Harbor Commissioners' exterior line, a distance of 213 feet 6 inches; thence along said line to the Staten Island ferry pier; thence northerly along said pier a distance of 220 feet. The whole of the land is now under water.

Arrivals in the City.—Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Hon. D. M. Letherman, Memphis; Hon. William Williams, Buffalo; Hon. N. Powell, Indiana; Hon. A. Godard, New-York; Rev. Dr. Hirsh, Paris; Col. Hunter Brooks, Cincinnati, and Col. Sawyer, Watertown, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Sherman, of Ohio, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. J. I. Gregg and Col. W. H. Fry, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, is at the Westminster Hotel. M. de Yturbide, brother of Maximilian, and Gen. Davies, U. S. A., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Had his Leg Broken.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, as Timothy Hughes, a laborer, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, was performing service on board the steamer *City of Limerick*, at the foot of Pier No. 45, North River, fell and broke his leg. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer John Standish, of the Twenty-sixth City Hall Precinct, but was refused admittance, for some unexplained reason, to that institution. He was subsequently taken home by the above officer and properly cared for.

Mozart Hall City Convention.—The Mozart Hall Convention to nominate a Comptroller met last evening, at No. 814 Broadway. Mr. E. Berrian, of the Sixteenth Ward was elected Chairman, and called the delegates to order at 8 P. M. After some discussion upon the relative merits of the proposed candidates—Messrs. Barnard, Cardozo, Smith Ely, Jr., Richard Connolly and Michael Connolly—the Convention adjourned to Monday evening, at 7:30 P. M., at the same place.

Lecture by Mrs. Lesdernier.—The Masonic Order of this City have invited Mrs. Lesdernier, a distinguished elocutionist, to deliver her lecture on "America, as Illustrated by Her Poets," in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of Worthy Masons.

The County Canvass.—The Board of County Canvassers have nearly completed their labors. Today they will meet at noon, to go over the figures and settle some few questions that have been laid over for discussion.

Personal.—Gen. Dix, Minister to France, leaves for Paris on Saturday next, by the Bremen line of steamers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Body Found.—The body of a man about five feet six inches high was found on the beach between Unionville and Bath, L. I., some days since. The deceased had light brown hair, sandy goatee and moustache; apparently about thirty-five years of age, dressed in black English walking coat, mixed cassimere pantaloons, blue plaid silk vest, fine muslin shirt, and white drawers, marked "W. E." Two keys and a small sum of money were in his pockets. The remains were interred in the Alms-house grounds at Flatbush.

Church Fairs.—The fair opened at the M. E. Tabernacle, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, for the benefit of the Church, has been very successful thus far, and will be continued this afternoon and evening.... The fair in progress at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth-street, E. D., will continue until Monday evening next. The receipts have been liberal, and will be devoted toward the erection of a new church edifice by the Pastor, Rev. Father Mullane.

Laying the Corner-stone of a New Church.—The corner-stone of a new church edifice for the congregation of the South Fifth-street M. E. Church, Rev. C. H. Payne, pastor, will be laid this afternoon, at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Wilson-street, E. D. Previous to this ceremony, interesting exercises, in which Bishops Janes and Simpson are expected to take part, will be held in the old church.

Early Closing.—An early-closing movement has been inaugurated in the Eastern District, and promises success. About sixty young men, belonging principally to Grand-street stores, compose what is known as "The Eastern District Early Closing Association," and already two meetings of the body have been held and their organization perfected. "[illegible] oral suasion" is the motto of the Association.

The Body of a Drowned Man Found.—The body of Mr. George H. Ramsey, formerly residing at No. 642 East Thirteenth-street, New-York, was found in the river, foot of Noble-street, Greenpoint, yesterday morning. Mr. Ramsey was drowned on the 9th inst. by the upsetting of a boat in which he was fishing. Coroner Smith gave the body to the family of deceased for interment.

Alleged Theft from a Vessel.—Dennis Bracken, a boatman, was arrested yesterday by the Forty-third Precinct Police, on the charge of taking a barrel of molasses from the brig *Alliance*, lying at the foot of Congress-street. Wm. Henry, the mate, was also arrested as a participator in the transaction. Both of the accused were held for a hearing.

Target Excursion.—The Washington Guards, composed of the members of No. 6 Hose, went on a target excursion to Stryker's Bay yesterday. They were commanded by Capt. Isaac Bowers and Lieut. Michael Malone. They were preceded by a band of music, and presented a good appearance.

The Kings County Canvassers.—The Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and canvassed up to, and including, the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn. The votes of the Twentieth Ward and five country towns are still to be counted. The canvass will probably be completed by Saturday.

Harvard Students at the Opera.

The Boston *Journal* relates the following incident, which occurred in that city on Friday evening last, as revealing a feature in opera life with which the public generally are not familiar: 'During the performance of the opera, a person employed behind the scenes applied to the Chief of Police (who was in front) for an officer to 'drive a parcel of boys out of the rear passage leading to the stage, who were there and would'nt leave.' Chief Kurtz immediately went to the stage entrance and there found some fifteen or twenty well-dressed young men, from the age of sixteen or eighteen years upward, and ordered them to leave the passage, at the same time informing them of his official position. The young men readily complied with the order, and upon reaching the sidewalk explained to the Chief by stating that they had been swindled out of a dollar each, and wished their money refunded; that they were students of Harvard College, and with others of their fellows had been in the habit of paying seventy-five cents for admission to the stage and acting as supernumeraries, but that night they had paid a dollar each and were refused admittance. The Chief told the young gentlemen that if they had contracts in [illegible] they [illegible] to the [illegible] among [illegible] if they had [illegible] there was no law compelling any one to admit them to the stage. At the close of the Chief's remarks the disappointed young men quietly went their way."

The Massachusetts Historical Society, it is stated, offered $3,000 for an old-fashioned English watch, which formerly belonged to Benjamin Franklin, and is now in the possession of a gentleman residing near Lancaster, Penn. The case is of heavy silver, and the movement is still in good running order.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour quiet. Wheat—Sales of White Canadian at $2 [illegible]. Rye dull and lower. Oats dull. Barley—Sales of [illegible] bushels State, two-rowed, at $1 10, and $1 [illegible] for do. four-rowed. Passed Poughkeepsie—[illegible] loads of Barley, 4 loads Wheat, 2 loads Corn, 1 load Malt, 1 load Rye, 1 load Flour. Shipped by Tows—[illegible] bushels of Wheat, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, 8,[illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Malt and [illegible] tons Feed.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour—Sales 100 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50, and 100 bbls. at $13 [illegible] Amber Winter, and $16 [illegible] for white Western. Wheat quiet, at $2 12 for Milwaukee rejected, $1 90 for Milwaukee. Corn held at about $1 05, and no sales. Oats—Sales 14,000 bushels Ohio at 50c. Barley—1,500 bushels Canada sold at $1 12. Malt—Sales 10,000 bushels at $1 30. Rye—5,400 bushels sold at $1 for No. 1 Chicago. Peas held, Canada $1 20. Pork $22@$24. Lard 14c.@14½c. Whisky $2 38. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat 23c., Corn 20c., Oats 13c. Receipts—Flour, 8,041 bbls.; Wheat, 87,250 bushels; Corn, 87,451 bushels; Oats, 22,550 bushels; Barley, 3,548 bushels; Peas, 3,790 bushels. Canal Exports—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 73,860 bushels; Corn, 165,470 bushels; Oats, 116,550 bushels; Barley, 61,490 bushels; Rye, 37,950 bushels. Shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending Nov. 17: For Buffalo—25,131 bbls. Flour, 809,354 bushels Wheat, 582,000 bushels Corn, 431,083 bushels Oats, 94,700 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Rye. For Oswego—260,236 bushels Wheat, 70,300 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 15,100 bushels Barley. For Port Colborne—17,200 bushels Wheat, 17,200 bushels Corn. For Cleveland—154,045 bushels Wheat. For Toledo—11,700 bushels Wheat. By rail to the interior—157,590 bushels Wheat.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour dull. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2c.@3c., closing at $2 07@2 10 for No. 1, and $1 81 for No. 2. Corn steady, at a decline of 1c.@1½c., closing at 83c. for No. 1, and 78c.@80c. for No. 2. Oats firm, at an advance of 1½c.; sales at 36½c.@37c. for No. 2. Provisions dull; sales of Mess Pork at $21. Hogs moderately active; sales at $6@$6 50 for common to good. Freights dull. Receipts to-day—12,500 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 head Hogs. Shipments to-day—8,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour steadier; Superfine $10@$10 75. Whisky steady at $2 34. Hogs dull and few buyers; sales at $6 25@$6 60 in gross; receipts 2,500 head. Mess Pork dull. Lard dull at 12½c. Gold 140.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet at $2 07 for No. 1 and $1 84 for No. 2. Corn firm; sales at 85½c. Oats dull. Receipts to-day—1,700 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Cotton higher; sales 6,500 bales Low Middlings at 32c.@33c. Receipts, 3,400 bales. Sugar dull and no demand. Fair, 10c.@10½c. Molasses—Inferior, 45c.; Prime, 55c.@60c. Bank Sterling, 54c. The rest are unchanged.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour unchanged; sales of 3,100 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, and $15 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and lower; sales—2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 30. Corn scarce and quiet. Oats quiet; sales—1,000 bushels State at 65c. Barley drooping; sales—9,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Rye and Peas nominal. Lake Imports—62,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 30,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Peas. Canal Exports—1,781 bbls. Flour, 208,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Barley, 29,000 bushels Peas. Canal Freights steady; to New-York—Wheat and Peas 17c., Corn and Rye 15½c., Barley 14c.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Spring, $2 05@$2 20; prime Fall, $2 55@$2 65; choice, $2 70@$2 75. Corn; choice yellow and white, $1 08@$1 10; prime mixed and yellow 85c.@95c. Oats firmer, 54c.@55c. for choice. Provisions quiet. Prime Mess Pork $22. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 14½c.; clear sides, 15½c. Whisky dull at $2 20@$2 22@$2 23.

Toledo, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Corn opened 4c. better and closed 2c. better; sales at 85c.@86c. for No. 1 Mixed, closing at the inside price. Oats unchanged. Rye quiet. Lake Freights dull and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Crude Turpentine advanced; Virgin and Yellow Dip, $5 30; Hard, $2 60. Spirits Turpentine 70c.@71c. Resin $3 75@$8. Tar, $1 80. Peanuts, $2 40@2 75.

Cotton Markets.

Augusta, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Cotton improving. Sales 240 bales strict Middling at 32c. Sales for the week, 1,400 bales. Receipts, 3,150 bales.

Savannah, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Cotton firmer; advanced half a cent. Sales, 300 bales Middling at 32½c.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Cotton firm. Sales, 230 bales Middling at 32c.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Young men and maidens don't like the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It tells every time a door or window opens. E. Holmes, No. 254 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Boston	Nov. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Nov. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Belona	Nov. 24	New-York	London.
Britannia	Nov. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	Nov. 24	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Nov. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Saxonia	Nov. 24	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Limerick	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotland	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 1	New-York	Havre.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Washington	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Arago	Nov. 21	Havre	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 3:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 21—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Maurie, Mrs. G. Tomlin and daughter, R. G. Dodd, wife and 5 children, Miss Rebecca Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Nichols and 3 children, E. Cornwall, Major Burney, Mrs. Weddell.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall and San Francisco—Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. Laying and three children, Major R. Jones, wife and family, Mrs. C. J. Hayward and child, John Sedgwick, J. J. Steadman, Thomas Botham, Mrs. E. Bosworth and child, John Sanders, Mrs. Arnold and child, Mrs. Foster, Geo. Frier, L. Levison and wife, H. J. Hall, Jas. Duffy, J. B. Haggin, A. H. Redington, R. H. Montague and wife, W. G. Blakely, Mrs. Hanals and child, J. D. Ryan, D. Novrose, Henry Smith, S. C. Hopkins, Capt. R. H. Horner, S. Bettman, Dr. J. Ives, Geo. Davis, Miss Emma Davis, J. W. G. Smith, H. Plezel, Capt. H. Howard, Capt. J. A. Hardin, wife, nurse and family, Mrs. Jacobs and niece, D. J. Crandall, James L. Boff, L. Flagg, Joseph Foster, Miss Louisa Brown, Gen. J. McKinney, wife and family, Mr. Howells and son, Mrs. D. S. Stevens and three daughters, H. Stering, H. Muhlenbruch, A. T. Patterson, Chas. W. Rand, Henry M. Bentze, Thos. V. Shay, Thos. Bell, A. J. Gould, Rev. C. E. Anderson, wife and family, H. A. Nelson, Mrs. M. O. Barker, Miss A. H. Giles, Mrs. C. W. Kittredge and three children, Mrs. S. F. Atherton, Mrs. Jas. R. Quinn, Anthony Leucy, Mrs. Mary E. Leucy and two children, Martha Leucy and two children, H. Nathan, George V. Meade, Mrs. Pedro Silva and child, J. McDonald, R. Pinnas, Q. Obarrios, A. Arias, A. Simson, O. Fresco, Frederic J. Ottenheim, W. C. Woods, F. R. Herberger, D. H. Hull, Capt. G. H. Butler, Frederic Romero, Chas. A. Murray, Alex. D. Greinados, Capt. M. D. Hammill, F. Ibanns, Mrs. Farmer, J. H. Knight, L. N. Talbot and wife, W. W. Cope, F. S. Dwight, Mrs. Sanderson, Capt. R. H. Pierson, Charles H. Stilson, Albert J. Gill, H. B. Ozer, C. C. Lane, Thomas Little, George Burghardt, James Beaumont, G. Marcos, J. J. Landerer, S. N. Williams, Geo. Williams, Mrs. Rebecca Kauffman, George Martin, Benj. W. Lederer, Henry Nelson, Thomas Williams, Geo. Forsyth, Bertha Anerbacher, L. M. Jewett, J. Fisk, W. A. Peck, John Morris, Jackson Moore, James M. Small, Mrs. S. M. Dennis, W. Beyer and wife, Jas. H. Crook, 100 in second cabin and 300 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 21—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre*—Dr. Barclay and two daughters, Mr. Lecouvre, Mr. Ellinger, Mrs. Ferry, Miss Plana, Mr. Halstead, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Godey, Mr. Sala, Mr. Froideveaux, Mr. Lanen, Mr. Buth, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Caspman, Mrs. Schwartz, Mindekoher, Mrs. and Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Franck, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Iturbide, Mr. and Mrs. Toussaint, 2 children and servant, A. and R. Pell, Miss and Mrs. Pell, Mr. Dupasseur, Mr. House, Mr. Reade, Dr. Scott, Dr. Pratt, Mrs. Marquand and son, Mrs. Schaffter, Mr. de Saules, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Porche, D. White and son, Mr. and Mrs. Ruty, Mr. and Mrs. de Givenville, Miss Crooks, Mr. Pocheco, Mr. and Mrs. Bloch, Mrs. Sprauss, Mrs. Sussman and maid, Mr. James, Mr. and Mrs. Sidway, Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell, Mrs. Planche and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Schoeffer and two children, Mr. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Codman and child, Mr. Altman, Mr. Coste, Miss Julie Collo, Miss Brunette Levy, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cassinelli, Mr. and Mrs. Schilpin, Mr. Monti, Mr. Cahen, Mr. Fleury, two Masters and five Misses Weil, Mr. Elbert, Mr. Schomikier, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. and Miss Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, three children and maid, Mrs. Strongtharm, Mr. and Mrs. Burmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch and four children, Miss Schaad, Mrs. Laquemot and three children, maid of Mrs. Codman, servant of Mrs. Lanen, Mr. Lecoureur, Mr. Jones, Mr. Frusier, Mr. Le Mare, N. Flor, T. Davis, Mr. Muller, Mr. Dreyfuss, Mr. de Perricot, Mr. Simon, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Gassier, Mr. Zellweger, Mrs. C. Peter, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

Nov. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Fox, and others in the steerage.

In steamship [illegible] Miss Mary E. Gibson, [illegible] Gibson, John J. [illegible], [illegible] W. F. Gist, M. De [illegible], [illegible] McDonald, [illegible] W. McKee, [illegible], John Ottis, M. F. [illegible], John Townsend, W. Campbell, John Walker, [illegible], [illegible], F. [illegible], [illegible], John [illegible], [illegible], F. Hanson, F. McDonald, J. O'Neil, J. Cunningham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 [illegible] | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | Moon rises.... 3 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern; Murray, Ferris & Co.; Rising Star, Harris, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Andalusia, Barnley, Charleston, A. Leary; Mediator, Edwards, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, C. Heineken & Palmore; Delaware, Simmons, Georgetown, S. C., J. S. Dillon; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; J. S. Green, Fairchild, Savannah, Tupper & Beattie.

Ship David Hoadley, Rogers, San Francisco via Baltimore, C. Comstock; Java, McLean, New-Orleans, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; John Zelis, (Br.,) Melvin, Liverpool via Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Sophie, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew; Maria, (Br.,) Roach, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley; J. B. Campbell, (Br.,) Anderson, Barbadoes via Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Ocean Wave, Thomas, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Hermine, (Hanov.,) Tanmann, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Alfred Thomas, Matthews, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sabino, Morrison, Darien, Holycke & Murray; Mary Frances, Darby, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; E. G. Duncan, Bowen, Egg Harbor; S. A. Green, Bertram, Norwalk, M. Briggs & Co.; Clara Montgomery, Waters, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; J. E. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Equator, Drinkwater, Boston, Allen & Lateon; Ed. Watson, Cramer, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Forest King, Welch, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Jesse Cain, Underhill, Mayaguez and Ponce, B. J. Wenberg; Diadem, Allen, Nassau, B. F. Small & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg Nov. 4, Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 644 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had variable weather during the passage. Nov. 19, lat. 41 46 N., lon. 62 23 W., passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound W.; same day, the Bremen and Hamburg steamers, bound E.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Nov. 8, and Brest 11th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 191 passengers to George Mackenzie. Arrived off Sandy Hook 20th, at 11:30 P. M.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 17th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship New-York, Platt, Alexandria, D. C.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bodell.

U. S. Revenue cutter schr. Guthrie, Innals, New-Bedford.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship E. H. Taylor, Anderson, Cardiff 32 ds., with railroad iron to E. E. Morgan & Sons.

Bark Prime, (Ital.,) Debarbieri, Leghorn 61 ds., with marble, &c., to Otto Fabbricotti.

Bark Whistler, Fuller, New-Bedford, to F. Hathaway.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, (of Boston,) Ray, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Wedman, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with gypsum to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. John Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Had heavy weather; split sails.

Schr. Marietta, Hall, Rockland, for Baltimore, with lime.

Schr. Emily Gildersleeve, Carroll, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Eothen, Henderson, Matanzas 10 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Reward, (Br.,) Marsters, Windsor 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Louisa, (Br.,) Clark, St. Andrew's, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Michigan, Torrey, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. M. Holmes, Ireland, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Saltillo River.

Schr. Wm. Gilium, Scoville, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Leocadia, Kelly, Salem, with mdse.

Schr. J. Paine, Driggs, Boston.

Sailed.

U. S. Revenue cutter schr. Hassley, Illsley, for Washington. Steamships Palmyra, for Liverpool; Rising Star, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 21—Arr. bark A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos; brig Caroline E. Kelly, from Baltimore; steamship Salvor, Morgan, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21—Arr. steamship George Upton, from Boston; schr. Robert Caldwell, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21—Arr. ship Favorite, Worden, from London.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21—Sld. steamer C. W. Lord, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmont, of the General Transatlantic Company's line, arrived off Sandy Hook at 11:30 P. M. of the 20th, having left Brest on the 11th at 4 P. M., making the passage in 9 days 7½ hours. She has a large freight and 191 first class passengers. To Purser Fielding we are indebted for favors.

The schr. Julia Parsons, of Gloucester, while lying off the Battery, was run into this morning by the schr. Splendid, of Sandwich, carrying away jibboom, head-gear, &c.

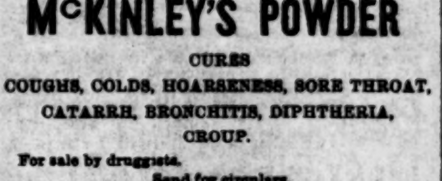
Spoken, &c.

Queen Modat—Br. brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, no date, lat. 30 47, lon. 65 37.

RUPTURE.

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.



McKINLEY'S POWDER

CURES

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, DIPHTHERIA, CROUP.

For sale by druggists.
Send for circulars.
Depot, No. 694 Broadway.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

"REMOVAL"

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
(UNTIL JANUARY 1,)
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES.
GILT, NEW DESIGNS.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLANDS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

CURTAINS!	CURTAINS!
SWISS LACE.	BROCATEL,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,	SATIN DAMASK,
STYLES FOR 1866.	TERRY REPS, &C.
	G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
	Now at No. 447 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE DATE DETERMINED.

January 21, 1867.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, have been authorized by the management to announce MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867, as the time when the

FINAL AWARD

of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement.

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona-fide purchasers, and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, Pres't Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. & Q. RR.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Sup't American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieut.-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

The management have the greatest satisfaction in making this announcement to those who have so liberally contributed to the ultimate success of the undertaking organized as the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and feel justified in doing so by the

EXTRAORDINARY RAPIDITY

with which the certificates have been disposed of during

THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

They would at the same time beg to inform the public that, as the

FINAL MAKING UP OF THE BOOKS

must inevitably occupy several weeks, the subscription will be closed at any period prior to the date mentioned, which the management may deem desirable.

THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON January 21, 1867,

When the

FIRST PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

Valued at more than

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

will be allotted to

A NEW OWNER,

and the finest Collection of Paintings ever offered to its members by

ANY ART UNION,

WILL BE FINALLY DISTRIBUTED.

SPECIAL CARD.

The Management would also take this opportunity of cordially thanking the numerous subscribers to the Association who have purchased the Chromograph of Cropsey's

"AMERICAN AUTUMN,"

for the patience and good faith with which they have submitted to the serious delay inevitably incurred in its production by their desire and that of the engravers to make it a

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN ART.

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY.
BRANCH AGENCY,
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 NASSAU-ST.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 FULTON-ST.

A NEW AMERICAN SPARKLING WINE, ENTITLED "PARIS EXPOSITION," intended expressly for COMPETITION WITH THE BEST CHAMPAGNE WINES IN EUROPE. The attention of the trade is particularly invited to this wine, as it is without doubt the best wine yet produced in the United States. FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., SOLE AGENT PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., N. Y. Also, "PLEASANT VALLEY SPARKLING" and "STILL" sparkling CATAWBA Cream, Bottler's, Longworth's Cincinnati Wines, and a complete assortment of all kinds of native Wines, from the best WINE HOUSES, at vineyard prices. Freight added.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE frames, fine oil paintings, engravings, retailing at wholesale prices. HOOPER'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 653, Nov. 21, 1866.
16, 69, 26, 67, 46, 7, 64, 62, 14, 75, 11, 74, 44.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 654, Nov. 21, 1866.
28, 13, 27, 23, 53, 15, 12, 25, 60, 43, 42, 4, 44, 45.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 553, Nov. 21, 1866.
25, 52, 63, 30, 24, 54, 40, 62, 32, 34, 28, 21, 4.
SHELBY—Class No. 554, Nov. 21, 1866.
71, 30, 36, 40, 37, 19, 53, 16, 28, 49, 15, 55, 14, 11.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT
BUT
ONE!!!
of the brilliant and beautiful Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
who, by special desire, will appear in Lord Lytton's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE.......................Mrs. BOWERS
CLAUDE.......................Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
A POWERFUL CAST.
FRIDAY, the 23d,
FAREWELL
and
BENEFIT
of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
JULIET.......................Mrs F. B. CONWAY
(who has volunteered for her sister.)
MERCUTIO.......................Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
TUESDAY, 27—EDWIN BOOTH in HAMLET.

Mr. STUART has much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a short engagement with the celebrated German Tragedian,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON,
whose triumphs in Europe have been almost without a parallel, and who, without doubt, is the foremost artist of the continent.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
will make his first appearance on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.
Mr. STUART having succeeded, at some cost, in postponing the regular entertainments of that evening in order that Mr. DAWISON might appear.
The play selected for the occasion is Shakespeare's
RICHARD III.,
which will be performed for the benefit of the
GERMAN HOSPITAL.
Mr. DAWISON will be supported by a fine company, under the direction of Mr. HAERTING, who having volunteered their services, it affords Mr. STUART great gratification to say that the entire receipts will be handed to the deserving charity in whose behalf Mr. DAWISON has so generously offered his services.
Mr. STUART begs also to inform the public that Mr. DAWISON will subsequently appear at a series of performances at the Winter Garden, of which due notice will be given.
TUESDAY, 27th, EDWIN BOOTH.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, AT WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. Stuart has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. Max Maretzek to give a series of
FIFTEEN EVENING PERFORMANCES
of
ITALIAN OPERA,
alternating with the performances of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
to be given on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK, FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY,
commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
The repertoire of THE FIRST WEEK will consist of the following operas:
MONDAY, Nov. 26—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 1—A GRAND MATINEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Persons desirous of subscribing for the entire season are respectfully informed that the box-office will be open for subscribers on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 20 and 21. The sale of tickets for single representations will begin at the usual ticket-offices and at the Winter Garden THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
PRICES—General admission to parquet, balcony and dress circle, $1 50. Seats secured, according to location, from 50 cents to $1 extra. Private boxes, according to size and location, from $12 to $15.
TUESDAY, Nov. 27—EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will open his regular
SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
at this theatre on
TUESDAY, NOV. 27,
in the character of
HAMLET,
alternating with Max Maretzek's
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
And a Grand MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
Box-book NOW OPEN. Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50; reserved dress circle seats, $1; private boxes, $7 to $10.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSters and wait on tables; must thoroughly understands his business. Call from 8 to 10 o'clock at No. 1[illegible] Park-row